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## Fiat Fires No. 3 Officer Days Before Agnelli Goes

*Embittered Garuzzo Is Credited With Firm's Return to Profitability*

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a bitter corporate shakeup at one of Europe's biggest car makers, the Fiat group is ousting a top executive who helped to bring it back to profitability in recent years.

The removal of Giorgio Garuzzo, Fiat group chief operating officer and former chairman of the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, comes just days before Gianni Agnelli, 74, is set to resign as chairman.

Mr. Agnelli is expected to leave on Feb. 28 and turn Fiat over to Cesare Romiti, the embattled 72-year-old chief executive whose indictment on fraud and other charges is being sought by prosecutors in Turin.

"I am leaving against my will," Mr. Garuzzo, 57, said in a telephone interview Wednesday. "Romiti didn't want me here and Romiti had me fired. I was given no explanation for my removal. I love Fiat and I have done my best for the company these past 20 years."

While Mr. Garuzzo said he was fired without explanation, court documents show that he told the Turin prosecutors last month that he had been "torpedoed" by Mr. Romiti, who had been "cold and hostile" to him for the past two years.

Ernesto Auci, a Fiat spokesman, said Wednesday that the company would not respond directly to Mr. Garuzzo's statement. But Mr. Auci did say there would be no successor to Mr. Garuzzo as chief operating officer.

In the interview, Mr. Garuzzo said, "Romiti and I have a different approach to life and to business, and I am very proud of my work at Fiat."

Last December, when Mr. Agnelli announced unexpectedly that he planned to step down, many Italian commentators saw the move as an attempt to shore up support for Mr. Romiti. A Turin court is expected to decide March 5 whether to indict Mr. Romiti and put him on trial on charges of allegedly approving a Swiss slush fund to provide for Fiat's illegal financing of political parties, of allegedly providing false company information and of allegedly committing tax fraud.

European automotive analysts were unanimous Wednesday in their praise of Mr. Garuzzo, who is widely credited with having steered Fiat back to its core vehicles businesses in recent years. The Fiat executive has had direct responsibility for the Fiat Auto, Iveco trucks and New Holland tractors and earth-moving equipment businesses as well as the jet engine, railroad, machine, tool

See FIAT, Page 7

## Tight Vote Reopens a Republican Split Between Mainstream and the Right

### Dole, Loser in a Surprise, Calls Buchanan 'Extreme'

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Clearly stung by his narrow loss in the Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire, Senator Bob Dole mounted a sharp attack Wednesday on the man who defeated him, calling Patrick J. Buchanan a man of "the extreme" whose campaign was built on fear and intolerance.

"This now is a race between the mainstream and the extreme," Senator Dole said. He added that Mr. Buchanan "plays on the fears of people" and that his campaign displayed an "intolerance which I will not tolerate."

Mr. Buchanan, meanwhile, sought to build on the momentum of his surprise victory in a state that has often anointed the eventual winner.

He portrayed himself Wednesday as a unifier, not a spoiler, saying he could strengthen the party by bringing disaffected Democrats and change-minded independent voters into its fold, not fracturing it along ideological lines, as his rivals assert.

"We have turned the corner, we are running to daylight," he said, adding that if he could secure one more strong primary victory, the Dole candidacy would "implode."

Mr. Buchanan, with 28 percent of the New Hampshire vote, beat Mr. Dole by a single percentage point and bested Lamar Alexander, the former Tennessee governor, by 5 points.

This, the closest finish ever in New Hampshire, appeared to set the stage for a brawling, dynamic campaign in which no clear winner might soon emerge.

Steve Forbes, who only weeks ago led in some New Hampshire polls, took Mr. Buchanan, a work in progress (Page 2), has little hope of defeating President Clinton (Page 3).

12 percent of the vote. Voters said they were troubled by his use of negative advertisements.

But Mr. Forbes, who expects his flat tax proposal to play well in the Arizona primary Tuesday, vowed to remain in the campaign.

So did Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, who had 5 percent of the vote. He said Wednesday that he thought the closeness of the race left an opening for a serious, mainstream candidate, meaning himself.

President Bill Clinton, running without serious opposition in the Democratic primary in New Hampshire, took 95 percent of the vote Tuesday, which aides said was a record for an incumbent president.

With the Republicans doing his work for him — battering one another, calling attention to the party's rifts and shifting attention away from him — analysts said Mr. Clinton could not have hoped for a better result in the New England state.

Asked his view on the Republican

primary, he said: "I'm going to let the Republicans and the pundits deal with their business."

Mr. Buchanan's showing is thought to favor Mr. Clinton. It weakens Mr. Dole, who had been expected to win the nomination easily, while boosting a man who is still given only a small chance of prevailing because of positions that many see as extreme.

Exit polls showed that Mr. Buchanan did best in New Hampshire among social conservatives, the economically anxious and those who want an "outsider" in the White House.

But mainstream Republicans are saying that Mr. Buchanan cannot defeat President Clinton.

Mr. Buchanan himself appeared to concede that he could not ultimately capture the Republican nomination, saying, "I will lead as long as I can and as hard as I can and as far as I can, until we drop the torch and someone else picks it up."

Now, with 70 percent of Republican delegates to the national nominating convention to be selected by March 26, each candidate will be trying for a quick knockout of his opponents while, at the same time, nursing fast-dwindling pools of money.

Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, seemed chastened by his narrow second-place finish but made it clear that he was not cowed by Mr. Buchanan's breakthrough. In the end,

See VOTE, Page 3



Senator Dole looking pensive after his narrow defeat in New Hampshire.



Patrick J. Buchanan giving a thumbs up after victory in the primary.

## Outsider Rattles Establishment

### Party Leaders Scramble for a Way to Stop the Surge

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Patrick J. Buchanan jarred the Republican Party establishment Tuesday night and set off a scramble among party officials to decide whether the diminished Bob Dole or the relatively untarnished but underfinanced Lamar Alexander had the best chance to head off a Buchanan nomination.

The close three-way race gave Mr. Buchanan something he was never able to achieve in his 1992 challenge to President George Bush — a first-place finish.

With the action moving south to South Carolina and west to Arizona as the next major tests, Mr. Buchanan is heading into the conservative heartland where his anti-abortion, anti-immigration and anti-imports stands resonate.

Most mainstream conservatives continued to insist that the television commentator could not win a majority of the delegates and be nominated in August at the party convention in San Diego, but the division of support between the 72-

year-old Dole and the generation-younger Alexander is, said Robert Teeter, chairman of the 1992 Bush campaign, "something that cannot go on long."

Mr. Teeter pointed out that in the first two weeks of March there will be primaries in 15 states, including New York, Texas and Florida, where Mr.

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

Alexander has little money to compete and where many governors are backing Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader from Kansas.

"Alexander put almost everything he has into Iowa and New Hampshire and he came up a little short," Mr. Teeter said. "Even if he can win by targeting one or two states, Dole is going to start rolling up the delegates."

Anticipating an effort by the party establishment to unite behind one candidate, Mr. Buchanan told his celebrating backers here that the "fax machines are buzzing in Washington D.C. 'We've got to have one guy take him on.'"

And that need may soon become

more urgent. Senator John S. McCain 3d of Arizona, who first lined up the party leaders of his state for Senator Phil Gramm of Texas and then joined Mr. Gramm in endorsing Mr. Dole after Mr. Gramm bowed out, said in a telephone interview Tuesday night that Mr. Buchanan may be able to repeat his victory over Mr. Dole in Arizona on Tuesday.

Steve Forbes, the wealthy publisher, has "spent millions taking Dole down" with negative ads in Arizona, Senator McCain said.

"Dole didn't have a message in New Hampshire or Iowa and didn't do well in the New Hampshire debate," the senator added. "The momentum is definitely in Buchanan's favor, and we have work to do."

Mr. Forbes, who finished a weak fourth here, is campaigning for Saturday's Delaware primary, while the three front-runners are focused on Arizona and the March 2 contest in South Carolina.

One of the intriguing scenarios

See RACE, Page 3

## France Shakes Out Its Defense Industry

### Electronics Giant to Go Private, Dassault and Aerospatiale to Merge

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Signaling a deep shakeout in the military sector, France announced radical changes Wednesday at two leading state-owned defense firms plagued by capital shortages.

Thomson-CSF, the electronics company that is France's largest military contractor, will be privatized this year, and a merger is to be arranged in the next two years between Aerospatiale and Dassault Aviation, the company that built the mainstays of French airpower: the Mirage and now the Rafale warplanes.

The changes are aimed at reducing competition in France's overcrowded armaments business and fostering survivors with enough clout to figure in any future European consolidation.

The last Western country to try maintaining all its pre-Cold War defense industries, France intends to concentrate on a handful of national defense champions in four sectors: aerospace (including missiles), electronics, nuclear weapons and armor and artillery. The move is part of

sweeping changes in French defense that envision remaking the army as a smaller, all-volunteer force. (Page 7)

President Jacques Chirac's initial moves to restructure the sector prompted the resignation of the chief executive of Thomson, Alain Gomez. He was angered by the government's apparent decision — despite his own aggressive tactics of expansion — to pass over his company as the cornerstone of France's blueprint for military electronics.

Much fustier is the government's plan for fostering an aerospace giant by imposing the combination between Dassault, a fiercely independent, prosperous company, and Aerospatiale, a conglomerate five times larger.

Industrially, there is little apparent overlap: Dassault specializes in fighter-

bombers, while Aerospatiale's main aircraft work is France's part of Airbus. The other European partners in the Airbus consortium — especially Germany and its participating manufacturer, Daimler Aerospace — want to see it become an independent company so that it is more competitive. They will be annoyed if Paris makes them deal with an artificially enlarged Aerospatiale.

But bringing Dassault to heel is a powerful signal of Paris's drive to reorganize its defense industries to enhance the French military role in Europe.

Defying appeals for more cooperation for more than a decade, Dassault has energetically championed French leadership in aerospace at any cost, res-

See FRANCE, Page 7

## Tall Tales Echoing Down the Info Superhighway

By Tracy Thompson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of course the Mr. Gorsky story is untrue. That is beside the point. At this moment, it is circling the globe with a speed that would have seemed magical back when our ancestors were swapping gossip around the village well.

The Mr. Gorsky story is a Neumyth. That is, it is circulating on the Internet, and it is an urban legend — a terrifically entertaining story presented as fact even though it isn't. Neumyth is of great interest to sociologists and computer experts, who say they are creating new rules about distinguishing between truth and fiction.

But first, the Mr. Gorsky story — currently a hot item on computer screens at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. It goes like this:

When the Apollo astronaut Neil Armstrong

walked on the moon, he made an enigmatic remark: "Good luck, Mr. Gorsky." The comment, monitored by Mission Control, was not heard by the public. At the time, the folks at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration assumed Mr. Armstrong was referring to some rival Soviet cosmonaut, but there was no Gorsky in the Soviet space program.

Mr. Armstrong refused to explain the remark, which over time attained cult status among space program cognoscenti.

Last July, the story continues, Mr. Armstrong made a speech in Tampa Bay, Florida, where the Mr. Gorsky question came up. This time, Mr. Armstrong said he could answer, since Mr. Gorsky was now dead. As a kid, Mr. Armstrong said, he lived next door to the Gorskys. One day he and his brother were playing ball when his brother hit a pop fly that landed in the Gorskys' backyard, right outside their bedroom window. As Mr. Armstrong leaned over to pick

up the ball, he heard an irate Mrs. Gorsky yelling at her husband that his desire for a particular form of sexual gratification would be met "when the kid next door walks on the moon!"

Brian Welch, NASA's news chief, first heard the Gorsky story last fall.

Since then, he says, he's gotten three or four calls on it, all of them from people who have seen the story on the Internet. Mr. Welch got a friend at the Johnson Space Flight Center to go through the old Apollo 11 transcripts, which, he said — big surprise — contained no reference to a Mr. Gorsky.

And yet, Mr. Welch says, "this is something I'm going to get asked about as long as I work for NASA."

When it comes to urban myths on the Internet, he adds, "you wonder how well people are able to

See MYTHS, Page 7

### AGENDA

#### Saudi King Returns to Power

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 57.44	Down 0.60%
5515.97	134.43
The Dollar	West. close
DM	1.4492 1.4477
Pound	1.544 1.545
Yen	104.30 105.70
FF	4.996 4.993

ASIA Page 4

Corruption Scandal Grows in India

EUROPE Page 6

Disputes Threaten EU Border Pact

Opinion Pages 8-9. Crossword Page 18.

Books Page 10. Sports Pages 18-19.

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia resumed his powers as head of state on Wednesday.

The 74-year-old king, who had been resting since suffering a stroke in November, revoked his order of Jan. 1 that handed power to Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz.

King Fahd thanked the Crown Prince in a message carried on Saudi television and by the official Saudi Press Agency.

The king has headed a cabinet meeting and met with a visiting foreign leader, Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon, in the past 10 days.

The meetings were seen as indications that the king was close to resuming full duties.

## U.S. Seeking More Contact With China

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
and Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Confronted by an array of diplomatic problems that threaten to damage U.S.-China relations, the Clinton administration has decided to tell Beijing that it wants to conduct more high-level talks soon, according to U.S. officials.

New meetings are contemplated this spring between such U.S. officials as the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake; Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher; Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and their Chinese counterparts. Beijing has not agreed to the plan, and no tentative schedule or location for the meetings has been set.

The administration is depicting its proposal for more frequent contacts as the beginning of a new "strategic dialogue" aimed at building closer ties with the leadership in Beijing despite growing frictions over Taiwan, piracy of U.S. commercial goods, violations of human rights and arms proliferation activities.

The proposal is the first concrete idea to emerge from a one-month administration review of policy toward China, which was devised in part to fend off criticism by Congress of President Bill Clinton's policy of "constructive engagement" rather than confrontation with China over these widening differences.

Several officials said Mr. Clinton had not yet decided on economic sanctions

See CHINA, Page 7

Newstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF Lebanon
Antilles	12.50 FF Morocco
Armenia	1.800 CFA Qatar
Cameroon	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia
Egypt	10.00 FF
France	11.00 CFA Senegal
Gabon	1.100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr. Spain
Italy	2.800 Lire Tunisia
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA U.A.E.
Jordan	1.250 JD U.S. (Est.)

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## A Candidate Reinvented / Message From the Populist Past

## Vote for Buchanan, a Man of the '90s - the 1890s

By Malcolm Gladwell  
Washington Post Service

CONCORD, New Hampshire — The thing that really got Patrick J. Buchanan going one morning, setting him off on a tangent about the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, of all things, was the call from Joe of Manchester saying that he was worried Mr. Buchanan wanted to start a trade war.

"Joe, if we had conducted our foreign policy during the 1980s like you want us to conduct our trade policy, Joe, we'd all be speaking Russian," Mr. Buchanan fired back, squaring for the fight. When it comes to trade, he told the local radio audience, America is "weak, timid and cowardly."

Then, with just the slightest prodding from the host, he jumped to the defense of Smoot-Hawley, the much-maligned law that at the beginning of the Depression raised tariffs on some foreign goods to more than 50 percent.

"A bunch of internationalists have been running around saying Smoot-Hawley" caused the Depression, Mr. Buchanan said, his voice rising. Joe of Manchester had long since hung up, but Mr. Buchanan was still going. These are the issues that move him.

"It was the Federal Reserve that did it!" he exclaimed.

Of the men running for the Republican presidential nomination, it seems fair to say that only Mr. Buchanan would be capable of this exchange. Only he happily and ferociously takes on all comers, even on the most arcane points. Only he has made opposition to free trade the defining issue of his campaign. And only he seems to rely so much on history for inspiration and justification.

It is this last fact, perhaps, that most sets him apart. While other candidates may position themselves vaguely as the agents of change or the future, Mr. Buchanan has self-consciously constructed his message around the past.

His values are from the 1950s, the postwar era that he calls the "greatest generation this country has ever produced." His brand of populism — a mixture of economic nationalism and social conservatism — is drawn directly and unapologetically from the political currents that ran through American society in the early part of this century. His economic platform is patterned explicitly on the protectionist trade policies that he says produced economic greatness from the end of the Civil War through the 1920s. His isolationism is a carbon copy of the America First movement of the 1930s and his strong anti-Washington message is pure Ronald Reagan.

IN THE CAMPAIGN for the Republican nomination, Mr. Buchanan is reading his lines out of a history book. That is his weakness — as well as his strength — because sometimes the pieces do not seem to fit, the history he uses is not the same as everyone else's and the whole question of who Pat Buchanan, presidential candidate, really is seems like a work in progress.

This year every candidate is running in some way or another against Washington. Even President Bill Clinton declared this winter that "the era of big government is over." But Mr.



The Associated Press

Buchanan is running against Washington even though, from the moment he was born 57 years ago, he has scarcely set foot outside the Beltway. He is running against the political status quo even though he has worked for three of the last six presidents. He is running against the media establishment even though, as a highly successful political commentator over the past decade, he is a member of it.

HE MAY BE the first isolationist who once wanted to be ambassador to NATO and the first populist to live in a million-dollar house in swanky McLean, Virginia. And now he has won the Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire and established himself, in the eyes of his supporters at least, as a viable candidate to run against Mr. Clinton.

"Time magazine tried to call me Huey Long," Mr. Buchanan says, in one of the many moments he seems to have just emerged from his library. "But I've read T. Harry Williams's biography of Long and I'm just not him, come on. I think I'm like Teddy Roosevelt before he became a militant interventionist in World War I. He was an America-firster. 'Thank God I'm not a free trader,' very much a traditionalist, very much wanted to reform politics."

"Cleaned up New York. Got rid of all the crookedness, sort of idealistic in that sense. Strong national defense. America's got to be the most powerful nation in the world. An economic nationalist. But he wanted to get into the war and I would not have followed him there."

As a White House aide for both Richard M. Nixon and Mr. Reagan, Mr. Buchanan espoused politics then that cannot be confused with his politics today. He may have had the same combative instincts, but the old Mr. Buchanan was in step with the Goldwater and Reagan wings of the Republican Party. He was in favor of U.S. intervention abroad to fight commun-

ism. He was a free trader. He did not dwell on the plight of working Americans, nor sound, as he sometimes does now, like a trade unionist.

But in 1992, while he was campaigning in New Hampshire in his first presidential bid, a change came over Mr. Buchanan.

"At the start of the campaign that year, we had talked about how in New Hampshire Pat was going to have to do some retail politicking — going door to door," said a conservative activist, Brent Bozell, who was Mr. Buchanan's finance director that year. "He had never done that before and one sensed a repudiation on his part to jump into crowds. But by the end of the campaign, you couldn't keep him away from meetings with factory workers and people on assembly lines. Something happened there. He wasn't doing it because the political manual said he should. He felt something. He was stunned by the economic chaos in that state in 1992."

Thus began the reinvention of Pat Buchanan.

In challenging President George Bush four years ago, Mr. Buchanan denounced abortion and Hollywood and stood up at the Republican convention in Houston to warn of a growing "cultural war" in America. That speech gave him national notoriety as the party's leading social conservative. But this time around Mr. Buchanan has let Senator Bob Dole attack Hollywood and such marginal presidential contenders as Alan L. Keyes concentrate on the abortion issue. Within the Republican Party, Mr. Buchanan says with a shrug, "those battles have been won."

What Mr. Buchanan mostly talks about is how ordinary Americans can't find a decent-paying job anymore.

The new set of political beliefs that has emerged is drawn straight, it sometimes seems, from the past. The kind of populism epitomized by Mr. Buchanan, for example, has

Mr. Buchanan, left, in 1974 when he was a free-trader and a speechwriter in the Nixon White House. Today, the Republican candidate likens himself to Theodore Roosevelt, right, and embraces the America-first ideology of economic nationalism.



The Associated Press

clear parallels with the political ideologies that came of age in the Great Depression. An American University historian, Michael Kazin, likens Mr. Buchanan to Father Charles E. Coughlin, the Roman Catholic priest who commanded a huge national following in the late 1930s and early 1940s with his weekly radio broadcasts.

FATHER COUGHLIN said that ordinary Americans and small businessmen were imperiled by Wall Street bankers and big business interests, by millionaires who had amassed too much money and influence. Mr. Buchanan complains that the "Wall Street banks" profited most from the U.S. bailout of Mexico last year.

And major trade negotiations? "When Mickey Kantor goes to Geneva to negotiate a trade deal," Mr. Buchanan said in a recent speech, referring to the U.S. negotiator, "sitting at his elbow is not some working-class guy who says my job's on the line. It's the CEO or the lobbyist from some Fortune 500 company, who says he's sure to put this in here so we can export our factory to Indonesia."

The Depression and the 1990s are vastly different, of course. But according to the historian Alan Brinkley, the author of a recent book on Father Coughlin, there are enough parallels in the kind of economic anxiety, in the "ways in which economic hardship is creeping up the economic ladder," to make the radio priest's echoes in Mr. Buchanan understandable.

"The critical thing that Coughlin touched on was the sense in the early part of the 20th century that people were losing control, that they couldn't control their own destinies, that power had flowed away from people and toward big institutions, and that is once again a fear that drives a lot of the discontent in American life," Mr. Brinkley said. "What Buchanan has done is take it out of the gen-



Some people compare Mr. Buchanan to Father Coughlin, left, who commanded a huge following in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

eralized, anti-government animus that is so close to universal and has given it a shape that looks a lot like some of the older populist movements of the 20th century."

Mr. Buchanan is hardly the only public figure who worries about the stagnant incomes of the country's once-thriving working class. But while most economists place the blame on a complex set of recent developments — from the huge technological upheaval created by the computer era to the entry of millions of women into the work force over the last 20 years — Mr. Buchanan has a much simpler explanation: unfair foreign competition.

If he's campaigning in the Southwest, he talks about NAFTA, about jobs flowing south across the Mexican border. In front of Iowa farmers, he worries about how European farm subsidies are much higher than U.S. subsidies. In front of factory workers, he waxes indignant about the threat from China and the emerging economies of Asia.

If elected, Mr. Buchanan says he would scrap the two international trade agreements that are the hallmark of the Clinton administration's economic policy: NAFTA and GATT. He would slap a 20 percent tariff on Chinese goods, a 10 percent tariff on all imports from Japan and some kind of equalizing tariffs on goods from Mexico to make up for what he says is the unfair advantage created by the devaluation of the peso. He would freeze all but a small fraction of immigration into the United States for five years, attempting to halt the downward pressure that he says immigrants have on American wages.

In the context of the 1990s, this is a radical set of ideas.

But Mr. Buchanan's reference point is not 1995. It's 1895. All he's doing, he says, is recreating the kind of protectionist economic policy that characterized America in the late 19th and early 20th century.

## Northern France Gripped by Snow and Ice

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Snow drifts and ice paralyzed much of northern and western France on Wednesday after more than 1,000 people spent the night in emergency shelters after being trapped in the snow.

The worst-hit area was around the western city of Caen, in Normandy, where police banned trucks from the roads and appealed to motorists to stay home except in emergencies as crews struggled to sweep away one-meter (three-foot) snow drifts.

An official at the Calvados department's prefect's office in Caen said about 1,100 people were put up in schools and gymnasiums after being rescued from their vehicles.

The snow hampered Eurostar rail traffic

between France and England under the English Channel, cutting outdoor electrical lines on both sides of the tunnel and forcing the cancellation of some trains Wednesday for security reasons. Gale-force winds kept most cross-Channel ferries in port.

Elsewhere, black ice and subzero temperatures made driving treacherous across much of northern France. Radio stations broadcast repeated warnings and reported numerous accidents on frozen highways.

Newspapers reported that a 14-year-old schoolboy had survived a night in the Alps after becoming separated from his class during a blizzard on a skiing holiday.

In the west, storms wrecked fishing boats in the port of Roscoff in Brittany and smashed the

harbor pier at Port-en-Bessin in Normandy.

In Spain, heavy snowstorms continued to sweep across the north for a second day Wednesday, cutting off hundreds of villages and causing delays in domestic air and rail traffic.

Dozens of roads, including major highways that connect inland regions to the northern coastal provinces, were closed for several hours in the early morning, a National Traffic Department spokeswoman said.

Madrid reported delays of several hours in flights and trains heading northwards.

Civil Guard officials said access to more than 300 mountain villages in the northwest regions of Galicia and Castilla-León had been cut.

(Reuters, AP)

## Ford, in Ad, Paints Black Faces White

The Associated Press

LONDON — Ford U.K. Ltd., the British arm of America's Ford Motor Co., has apologized to workers and customers after black and Asian faces were removed from artwork for an advertising campaign.

Five black assembly workers and one Asian were among 25 workers from an English Ford plant who posed for a promotional picture in 1991, their union said.

They found that their faces and hands had been colored white when the picture was used to illustrate advertising literature.

Four of the workers — a woman and three men — complained to a union representative. The issue led to an investigation by Ford officials and the advertising agency, Ogilvy & Mather.

The company refused to comment on news reports that Ford had paid each of the four £1,500 (\$2,250) in compensation.

The company called the matter an "administrative error."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## French Transport Still Disrupted

PARIS (AFP) — Bad weather continued to disrupt transportation in France on Wednesday, causing delays at airports and railroad stations and the closing of some roads in the north and southwest.

Flights from Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports outside Paris reported delays for the second day, with many flights running an hour or two behind schedule.

Paris-London Eurostar train service remained disrupted, with 4 of 12 daily departures canceled. Channel ferries returned mostly to normal after a day of disruption Tuesday because of high winds.

## Montreal to Shift Flights

MONTREAL (Reuters) — Mirabel International Airport, long criticized as a white elephant created by the Canadian government, will abandon scheduled passenger flights, the Montreal airport authority said.

Jacques Anger, president of the authority, said it would recommend that all regularly scheduled commercial passenger traffic at Mirabel be transferred back to Dorval Airport, which now handles domestic and U.S. flights.

Mirabel, situated in an agricultural community 55 kilometers (34 miles) northwest of Montreal, will continue to handle cargo and charter flights. It was built at a cost of \$400 million Canadian (\$290 million) in 1975.

## Correction

A graphic in the Feb. 16 editions showing Russian presidential candidates mistated the number of seats in Parliament held by the Congress of Russian Communities. The party has five seats, including one held by the party leader, Alexander Lebed.

## Harassed Cuban Rights Groups Call Off Conference

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

HAVANA — A coalition of Cuban dissident and human-rights groups has canceled a conference planned for this weekend, citing what it called "a wave of repression" against the organizers of the event, which would have been the first of its kind.

In a statement made available to reporters here, six leaders of Concilio Cubano, as the recently formed group is known, said they called

off the conference because of "the imprisonment of numerous dissidents and acts of harassment against others."

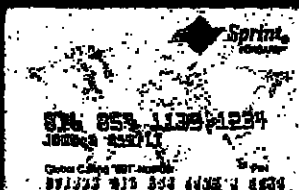
They also said that state security officers had searched the homes of some members of the organization, which advocates free and democratic elections and respect for human rights.

Leaders of the group said that at least 18 of its members have been arrested as part of a crackdown on dissidents over the last week, including four of the five members of Concilio Cubano's steering committee. The fifth person is said to be

in hiding, and at least one of those already in custody is reported to have begun a hunger strike.

The United States has condemned the arrests, saying they "exposed the truth about claims by the Cuban government that any semblance of freedom of speech and association exists in Cuba today." A State Department declaration called on the Cuban government to "release these defenders of human rights, to cease its campaign of harassment" against them and "to accede to this organization's reasonable requests."

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Antigua (shared phone)	1-800-366-4663	Ecuador	999-371
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo)	356-4777
Armenia	8-10-128	El Salvador	800-1774
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Cayman Islands	000-1010	Japan (Tokyo)	1-800-55-2001
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Colombia	108-13	Latvia	5
Costa Rica	980-130-010	Lithuania	0060-55-877
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## THE AMERICAS

## Buchanan Arouses Passions, but Little Hope He Can Beat Clinton

By Thomas B. Edsall  
and Richard Morin  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan has tapped into the angry, working-class white electorate that helped keep Republicans in the White House through much of the 1970s and 1980s, but never determined the outcome of a Republican presidential primary contest — until Tuesday night.

This dissident and determined constituency powered Mr. Buchanan to his first primary election victory in his two tries for the presidency. But a majority of voters who cast ballots in New Hampshire said they do not believe he can beat President Bill Clinton in November, according to an exit poll of voters.

Mr. Buchanan did far better among those without college degrees. He was the only Republican candidate to receive a majority of his vote, 57 percent, from men and women with incomes below \$50,000.

In contrast, former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee got 55 percent of his vote from those making more than \$50,000, and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas got 57 percent of his vote from \$50,000-plus voters.

Mr. Buchanan, a tough-talking populist, won absolute majorities — an impressive achievement in a nine-man field — among voters who described themselves as very conservative; members of the religious right; voters who place the highest priority on a candidate's conservative values and those who are opposed to abortion.

An overwhelming three-quarters of all Buchanan voters described themselves as somewhat or very conservative, according to the Voter News Service exit poll. He won among "very conservative" voters and tied Mr. Dole among "somewhat conservative" voters. But he ran a poor third among the 43 percent of New Hampshire primary voters who call themselves moderate or somewhat liberal.

Mr. Dole and Mr. Alexander split that group, once the dominant and unchallenged majority within the Republican Party.

Senator Dole carried the Republican

Clinton in 1992, those who hold unfavorable views of the religious right and voters who would have backed Colin L. Powell if the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had entered

**'You know where he stands and he's passionate and takes stands on issues. The other guys waffle all over the place.'**

center. He did well among those who call themselves somewhat conservative, those who voted for President George Bush in the 1992 New Hampshire primary, and those party members who stress most heavily the concern of traditional Republicans — the federal budget deficit. Eight out of 10 Dole voters fell in the ideological middle of New Hampshire Republican primary voters.

Mr. Alexander, in turn, won pluralities in what amounts to the Republican left. He led among moderate and liberal voters, those who voted for Mr.

the race. More than half of Alexander voters call themselves moderate or liberal.

Mr. Alexander's principal weaknesses were among very conservative voters. Among these voters, he ran behind Mr. Buchanan, Senator Dole and even Steve Forbes, the publisher. In addition, Mr. Alexander ran poorly among opponents of abortion and voters who say they are part of the religious right.

A majority of voters seeking a candidate who "stands up for what he believes in" cast their ballots for Mr.

Buchanan, and that motivation was clear in voter interviews.

"He's the one candidate with some real passion in what he believes," said Peter Hutchins, 38, a Manchester lawyer. "Even if you don't agree with some of this views, you know where he stands and he's passionate and takes stands on issues. The other guys waffle all over the place."

Few Republicans of any ideological persuasion were enthusiastic about the party's prospects in the race against Mr. Clinton in November. Only a slight plurality thought Mr. Dole could defeat the president, while just about a majority said Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Alexander would lose to the incumbent. Four of 10 voters would "like to see someone else enter the race," and almost that number would have voted for General Powell if they had the chance.

The exit poll results are based on interviews with 2,529 randomly selected Republican primary voters. Twenty-three percent of all New Hampshire res-

idents cast ballots Tuesday, up from 20 percent in 1992.

Just as in the Iowa caucuses last week, Mr. Dole was dependent on elderly voters. He ran behind Mr. Alexander and Mr. Buchanan among voters between the ages of 18 and 64, but he defeated both decisively among those 65 and older.

In a shift from the pattern among Iowa caucus-goers, Mr. Dole in New Hampshire won a decisive plurality of those who said they wanted a candidate who can beat President Clinton. In Iowa, Mr. Alexander won among these voters.

Both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Dole face major hurdles in winning support from voters on the party's right. The backing for both men fell sharply among members of the religious right and very conservative voters.

This lack of enthusiasm may prove important in November if either is the nominee because the party has become dependent on strong turnout from these voters in general elections.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Europe Fearful of Buchanan

PARIS — Some European editorial writers shuddered Wednesday at the thought that isolationist, protectionist Patrick J. Buchanan might win the Republican presidential nomination after his victory in the New Hampshire primary.

La Repubblica, the Rome daily newspaper, compared Mr. Buchanan to Hitler. "In other times, in another country, he would be defined as a 'national socialist.' In today's United States, he is seen as a marvel, as something radically new," it lamented.

Le Monde, in Paris, called him a "pure, hard-line nationalist" and worried, in an editorial entitled "The dangers of American fundamentalism," that his success in New Hampshire could lead to the White House.

But government officials, financial analysts and academics said Mr. Buchanan was a long way from winning the Republican race and all doubted he could beat President Bill Clinton, a Democrat, next November.

"New Hampshire is just one primary. It's far too early to start analyzing what Buchanan might mean for us," a senior French official said privately. (Reuters)

## 2 Clinton Financiers Indicted

WASHINGTON — Two small-town Arkansas bankers who played significant roles in financing Bill Clinton's 1990 race for governor have been indicted on bank fraud and conspiracy charges in connection with their handling of funds that went into the Clinton campaign.

The two men, who owned the rural Perry County Bank and were later appointed to state posts by Mr. Clinton, were accused by the Whitewater independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, of submitting phony expense vouchers to obtain about \$12,000 in bank funds. The money was then used to make political contributions to Mr. Clinton's fifth race for governor, the indictment charges.

One of the bankers, Robert M. Hill, who was named by Mr. Clinton in 1991 to the state bank board, personally delivered about \$7,000 of those funds to Mr. Clinton at a Dec. 14, 1990, meeting, according to the indictment.

The indictment also charges that Mr. Hill and his partner, Herby Branscum Jr., conspired to conceal from the Internal Revenue Service two cash withdrawals totaling \$52,500 made by the campaign from an account it maintained at the bank. By law, banks must report withdrawals of \$10,000 or more to the IRS, but the indictment charges that the bank's president was instructed not to make those IRS reports and in one instance, was told to intercept a report to the IRS already in the outgoing mail.

The indictment focused attention again on Mr. Clinton's campaign fund-raising during his gubernatorial years and its connections to a network of state-regulated banks and savings and loans that were controlled by influential members of the Arkansas Democratic Party.

Questions about the role of the failed Madison Guaranty savings and loan and its owner, James B. McDougal, in Mr. Clinton's campaigns during the mid-1980s have been at the center of Mr. Starr's investigation. In 1990, Mr. Clinton's campaign shifted its principal accounts to the Bank of Perry County, controlled by Mr. Branscum, a longtime Democratic Party power who was named state highway commissioner in 1991.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Branscum are accused of falsifying bank books to hide their cash withdrawals and the political contributions from regulators at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Neither Mr. Clinton nor any campaign workers were charged. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

Patrick J. Buchanan, calling for more "troops" as he claimed victory in the New Hampshire primary: "Do not wait for orders from headquarters. Mount up! And ride to the sound of the guns!" (WP)



Lamar Alexander greeting his supporters after his third-place finish in New Hampshire.

## Away From Politics

• Sued government officials trying to avoid trials can make more than one appeal challenging a judge's refusal to grant them immunity, the Supreme Court ruled. The 7-to-2 decision is a victory for a federal savings and loan regulator accused of unfairly causing the firing of a California S&L manager. (AP)

• A former Maryland congressman, Kweisi Mfume, has been sworn in as president of the NAACP in a Washington ceremony in which President Bill Clinton recalled the darkest days

of the civil rights movement and vowed to ensure that they do not return. (WP)

• Postmaster General Marvin T. Runyon is holding out the possibility of keeping the 32-cent stamp until the year 2000, but only if the Postal Service can make "some fundamental changes" in the way it operates. Mr. Runyon warned that electronic information systems are siphoning away millions, if letters. (WP)

• A Southern Pacific freight train derailed in the mountains north of Leadville, Colorado, killing two crew members and spilling acid onto a highway. (AP)

## VOTE: Dole Angered by Loss

Continued from Page 1

he said, New Hampshire would prove to be no more than "a bump in the road."

He said the party could not afford to nominate a "fringe" figure who believes in isolationism and trade protectionism.

Some of Mr. Buchanan's backers were "so far out they're about to fall off the cliff," he said, adding that he could not reach such people. "They'll just have to fall," he said.

That message may prove potent against Mr. Buchanan. Several voters in New Hampshire said they would have backed him except for recent reports linking some of his advisers to white separatists and the extreme right.

Mr. Alexander, who has

climbed dramatically in polls to win third place both in Iowa and New Hampshire,

said he was now the clear alternative to Mr. Dole. He called on a "weakened Senator Dole" to step aside and allow him to "duke it out" with Mr. Buchanan for the nomination.

Mr. Dole scoffed at the suggestion. "I can't believe he'd say something like that," the Kansas senator said. "He's broke. Placing third three times is not going to raise you a lot of money."

Financial resources and organization will prove increasingly crucial as the primary season progresses.

Both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Buchanan spent heavily in Iowa and New Hampshire, leaving their coffers badly depleted.

## Author! Author! The Call Slides By Unanswered

New York Times Service

Shouting over the din of a New Hampshire press room as he covered the presidential primary, Joe Klein denied repeatedly that he was Anonymous, the author of "Primary Colors," the recent roman à clef about the presidential race of 1992.

"For God's sake," said Mr. Klein, a Newsweek magazine columnist, "definitely, I didn't write it." Editors at New York magazine, whose current issue includes a cover story declaring Mr. Klein the writer, said they stood behind the claim. But the author of the article said after it appeared that he actually believed that Mr. Klein was more of a "primary player" who might have collaborated with another writer.

"I think it's quite possible there are two people involved in the book," said Donald Foster, a Vassar professor and Shakespeare scholar who wrote the article for New York magazine after doing a computer analysis of the writing styles of 35 suspects. "I'm looking at someone else very closely."

Kathy Robbins, the author's agent, still refuses to comment on the matter. Random House, the publisher, still insists it does not know who wrote the book. So the parlor game continues.

## RACE: Republicans Uneasy

Continued from Page 1

sketched by several Republican officials puts the two sons of former President George Bush in the position to be kingmakers in this nomination struggle.

Governor George W. Bush of Texas, now freed of his obligation to his home-state senator, Mr. Gramm, and Jeb Bush, who has stayed uncommitted since narrowly losing the Florida governor's race in 1994, could have a huge impact by a joint endorsement of Mr. Dole or Mr. Alexander before the March 12 voting in their very important states.

Karl Rove, a strategist for Governor Bush, said, "I think the governor will take a look at the situation, but I don't think he'll act in the next two or three days."

"It's a real horse race," said Governor John Engler of Michigan, who is neutral in the contest. "Pat has a win. Lamar has made a tremendous upward move in the last two weeks. And Dole, on the broad landscape, still has more resources and organization to compete in more states than anyone else. It's going to be bare-knuckles and intense."

William Kristol, a former aide to Vice President Dan Quayle and editor and publisher of the conservative The Weekly Standard, echoed Mr. Alexander's analysis.

Saying "it was pretty depressing to see a demagogue like Buchanan win," Mr. Kristol added, "you have to wonder if Bob Dole can do it. He won Iowa by only 3 points with the help of the governor and the senator, and he lost there, despite having everyone from Governor Steve Merrill to the local sheriff."

Next week will be a time of testing for Alexander. Mr. Kristol said, "He has to show he can stand up to Buchanan in debate and present a conservative vision for the party that is as compelling as Pat's."

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Buchanan are scheduled to take part in a forum in Phoenix on Thursday night, along with Mr. Forbes and Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana. Mr. Dole is not scheduled into Arizona until

Friday, but Mr. McCain said: "I hope they re-evaluate and come as soon as possible. It is not wise for him to miss that debate."

While Mr. Kristol and others suggested that Mr. Dole has looked so weak that a loss in Arizona or South Carolina could cripple him, Mr. Teeter and other strategists said Mr. Dole's organization and financial resources would still let him prevail.

A senior congressional Republican, speaking anonymously, said that by beating Mr. Alexander again, "Dole probably won the nomination tonight."

He pointed out that Mr. Dole would pick up more delegates in four uncontested districts and at-large in New York on March 7 than were at stake in New Hampshire.

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## Fisticuffs Under a Maple Leaf

## Chrétien Assault on Heckler a Sign of Decline of Civility

By Charles Trueheart  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — When Prime Minister Jean Chrétien declared a Flag Day for Canada, he had hoped to stir a spirit of patriotism and unity in a country that sorely lacks it after the traumatic referendum on Quebec secession last fall.

But when the day of celebration and flag-waving arrived, last Thursday, Mr. Chrétien unexpectedly gave more vivid evidence of the tensions that grip the body politic four months after Quebecers nearly voted to break up the country.

As he spoke to a crowd in Hull, just across the river in Quebec from Ottawa, the federal capital, the mass display of the red-and-white maple leaf flag was spoiled by demonstrators clanging cowbells and jeering in protest of the government's painful cuts in unemployment insurance.

Cutting short his remarks, the prime minister plunged into the crowd and within moments was face-to-face with a hostile demonstrator charging that it was Mr. Chrétien himself who should be unemployed. Without breaking stride, Mr. Chrétien seized the shorter man by the neck and shoved him brusquely aside into the arms of the security detail behind him.

"He was right in front of me shouting and trying to block my way," the prime minister said gruffly. "So I took him out."

The man, later identified as William Clement, was wrestled to the ground by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who asked him if he

wished to press charges against his assailant. After thinking it over, Mr. Clement, a union organizer and a regular at protests, said he would not seek legal redress beyond a bill for the bridgework damaged in the scuffle.

Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps immediately blamed "separatists disguised as unemployed people" for the trouble, although it was not known at the time what Mr. Clement's leanings were. It turned out later that he had voted for separation in the Oct. 30 referendum.

The bizarre event quickly became the videotape replay of the week — and a rich metaphor to many for all that ails Mr. Chrétien and Canada. To the Montreal Gazette columnist Peggy Curran, it was evidence that "we're living in a country on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

There was some glee outside Quebec at Mr. Chrétien's show of toughness. "Hull Hogan," screamed one tabloid headline. "There was indignation at Mr. Chrétien's show of ill temper. 'If it is normal for a political man to have a braver's instinct, it is no less essential that he know how to keep his cool,'" Pierre Gravel wrote in La Presse, a Montreal daily.

Born into a large French-speaking family of 19 children in small-town Quebec, Mr. Chrétien led an occasionally bare-knuckled youth.

"I was shy about the birth defect that had left me deaf in my right ear and distorted my mouth," he wrote in his 1983 autobiography, "although I had become quite good about defending myself with my fists after years of



Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, seizing his heckler by the neck in Hull, Quebec.

hanging out in the neighborhood poolroom." Only three days before the incident, it was Quebec's separatist leader, Lucien Bouchard, who lost his composure at a polling station when an evidently pro-unity election worker suddenly refused to shake the premier's hand. "Politeness doesn't mean anything to you, sir?" Mr. Bouchard snapped. A moment later, he asked an aide, "Who was that guy?"

That altercation followed another flash of Mr. Bouchard's temper — in front of an open microphone he had forgotten about — when he referred to a Christian cabinet minister as "a moron" and "an imbecile."

After trying not to talk about the event for a

few days, Mr. Chrétien this week blamed the Mounties for the breakdown in his personal security. The national police force had been insisting over the weekend that Mr. Clement had posed no real threat and that the prime minister should curb his impulsive forays into crowds. But now the Mounties are promising to do a better job.

The Canadian prime minister comes and goes with a level of security so low that it surprises visiting Americans. Still, last December, a knife-wielding intruder penetrated Mr. Chrétien's official residence in Ottawa in the middle of the night and got as far as his bedroom door.



## ASIA/PACIFIC

# U.S. Likely to Punish China for Nuclear Aid to Pakistan

## Limited Trade Sanctions Possible

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration intends to punish China for supplying nuclear materials to Pakistan by applying selective sanctions intended to hurt China without disrupting American companies that do business there, senior officials say.

The sanctions, which could be tariffs on Chinese imports or restrictions on the export of American goods that the Chinese want, are an alternative to broader penalties prescribed by law for countries that violate international arms trading rules.

The officials said President Bill Clinton would formally impose the broad sanctions, but waive them on grounds of national interest and immediately order the narrower measures "to make the punishment fit the crime," as a senior administration official put it.

Without a waiver, the law would cut off \$10 billion in loan guarantees to U.S. companies, hurting American workers along with the Chinese.

Officials have been examining possible penalties since last week to try to head off a growing furor about China in Congress. Action is expected soon.

Possible penalties could aim to cut off high-technology American products that China cannot get elsewhere, or could be designed to punish the specific military-run factories blamed for the arms exports to Pakistan.

To punish Pakistan, the officials say, an agreement to deliver \$368 million in American weapons that have already been paid for is likely to be blocked, as it was once before.

The administration is also threatening separate economic sanctions against China for failing to stop its factories from wholesale piracy of copyrighted music compact disks and computer software.

With conflicts bubbling over intellectual property rights, human rights, trade and military threats to Taiwan, administration officials say they cannot ignore China's violation of its vows on cooperating to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and retain credibility with Beijing or Congress, especially in an election year.

"Good relationships have to run both ways," a senior American official said, echoing the new, harder line in American policy toward Beijing stated most vividly last week by Defense Secretary William J. Perry in a speech at the National Defense University.

"It takes two to tango," Mr. Perry said. "It takes two to engage. While we are committed to engagement, we are

not committed to engagement at any price."

While emphasizing that engagement with China is a vital part of America's security interests and its policy of "preventive defense in the Asia-Pacific region," he said, "It is time for China to start sending the right messages."

But at the same time, American officials want to be sure they are sending the right messages, especially to an insecure Chinese leadership waiting for the death of Deng Xiaoping and using nationalist credos to buttress a faltering Communist ideology.

Whether the issue is the export of nuclear materials, a peaceful resolution on Taiwan or a satisfactory end to the struggle over intellectual property rights, a senior official said, "We feel a deal is a deal, and telling China you have to play by your commitments sends a positive message on other issues."

Officially, the United States has not yet stated that China is in violation of the nuclear nonproliferation law, only that officials are evaluating intelligence reports indicating that China supplied Pakistan with 5,000 ring magnets late last year to enrich uranium for weapons use.

Although China and Pakistan deny all wrongdoing, senior American officials say there is little doubt that a violation occurred. The officials say that talks are going on with the Chinese to be "absolutely sure we know the facts" and to try to negotiate China's "future behavior, which will be one factor in how we proceed."

But the officials feel constrained by a 1994 American law that requires the cutoff of U.S. Export-Import Bank loan guarantees to American companies doing business in China if China sells nuclear-weapons information and technology.



Heavily armed policemen in Manila taking to motorcycles Wednesday to fight a rash of street crime.

# Nations Form 'Interpol' for Terrorism

Agence France-Presse

BAGUIO, Philippines — Nineteen nations have agreed to form a sophisticated international coordination network to combat terrorism, officials said at a four-day conference that ended here Wednesday.

"Terrorists already have international intelligence exchange, so it's only proper that we also go into an intelligence exchange," a police official said. The police network, he said, would be more "intensive" than Interpol's.

The conference, held behind closed doors in this northern resort town, was attended by 128 delegates from 19 countries, including Britain, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Russia and the United States.

The Philippine foreign secretary, Domingo Siazon, said the delegates had agreed to come up with a common

approach to fight terrorism and had initiated an international agreement to monitor and ban the movement of biological and chemical weapons. He added that they had agreed to use means that are "legal and show respect for human rights."

"A terrorist threat is real everywhere," he said, "be it in the Philippines or elsewhere, and it should be taken seriously."

The meeting followed the arrest in December and January of 35 Pakistani and Middle Eastern men in the Philippines believed to have ties with an international terrorist cell led by Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, who has been indicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

Close cooperation between Philippine, Pakistani and U.S. police led to Mr. Yousef's arrest in Pakistan last year and his extradition to the United States.

# Risk of HIV Didn't Stop Japan From Using Blood

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry allowed imports of blood products knowing that they might have been tainted with the HIV virus, recently uncovered documents showed Wednesday.

According to the files, the government, fearing HIV contamination, had considered a ban on imports of untreated blood products in 1983, but the ministry ruled against the proposed ban.

"We decided to disclose all the files that would be considered as a center of the issue," Health and Welfare Minister Naoto Kan said after the files were made public.

The ministry is suspected of having withheld the files until Mr. Kan, who was an early supporter of compensation to HIV victims, pressed for their disclosure.

Mr. Kan, who took office in January, announced the discovery of the files this month and acknowledged that the ministry had been aware of the risk of HIV infections in 1983, two years before safer blood products were made available in Japan.

Reversing his ministry's long-standing policy of denying responsibility, Mr. Kan apologized last week to a group of 1,800 people, most of them hemophiliacs who had contracted HIV through contaminated blood products.

# More Indian Cabinet Ministers Quit as Corruption Scandal Widens

By Kenneth J. Cooper  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — A seventh cabinet member resigned from the government of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao on Wednesday, another casualty in a corruption scandal that has spread across India's political spectrum.

The resignation of Urban Affairs and Employment Minister R. K. Dhawan on Wednesday followed those of the civil supplies minister, Buta Singh, and a junior minister of agriculture, Arvind Netam, on Tuesday night.

All seven cabinet members who have resigned in the last few months had been named as recipients of illegal foreign exchange payments.

The diary of an accused money-launderer identifies, often only by initials, 114 politicians, bureaucrats and business associates to whom he allegedly had given a total of \$18 million since 1988.

The scandal has reinforced a prevailing assumption in the world's largest democracy that its political leaders are corrupt and has again focused public attention on the weakness of In-

dia's campaign finance laws.

As a defense, another cabinet minister said he took the money from S.K. Jain, keeper of the diary, to finance political party activities, a transaction that would be perfectly legal.

"It seems no one has any compunctions about taking money from tainted sources, supposedly for party activities," said Pran Chopra, a political analyst with the Center for Policy Research.

"If they took the money for the party and gave it to the party, and the party took it knowing the sources, it brings a lot of blame on the party."

Developments since Jan. 16, when seven politicians were charged, have caused political analysts to refigure the outlook for parliamentary elections tentatively scheduled for April. The main opposition group in Parliament, the Bharatiya Janata Party, had planned to use corruption as a major issue in its campaign to dislodge the Congress Party.

The initial corruption charges prompted the resignations of the minister of human resource development, Madhav Rao Scindia, once touted as a possible successor to Mr. Rao as prime minister;

the minister of water resources, V.C. Shukla, who doubled as the party's floor manager in Parliament; and the minister of agriculture, Bahram Jahar. The three denied wrongdoing.

But the Congress Party ministers had big-name company from the opposition, L.K. Advani, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, who resigned from Parliament. The accused also included Arjun Singh, a leader of a breakaway faction of the Congress Party. In addition, the president of the left-leaning Janata Dal party vacated his post after he was implicated.

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# North Korea Acts to Curb Defections

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Hoping to stop a series of embarrassing defections, North Korea is recalling children of high-ranking officials living or working abroad, South Korean media reported Wednesday.

The North also has tightened surveillance over those children of the elite who are being allowed to remain overseas, the Kookmin Ilbo newspaper reported.

Last month, the third secretary of North Korea's embassy in Zambia, Hyun Sung Il, defected to South Korea. His wife and a North Korean intelligence agent at the embassy defected two weeks earlier.

A former wife of Kim Jong Il, the North Korean leader, is also believed to be seeking asylum in Europe. The whereabouts of Sung Hae Rim, 59, and her sister are uncertain.

Under the recent orders, many students and even diplomats whose parents are high-ranking officials have been called home from abroad or are preparing to leave, South Korea's Yonhap press agency said Wednesday. It quoted a government official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

# Japanese-Korean Rift Likely to Cloud Summit

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The dispute between Japan and South Korea over a group of islets is threatening to cloud next week's summit meeting in Bangkok between leaders of Asia and the European Union, despite signs that both sides want to negotiate a settlement.

Tokyo hinted Wednesday that President Kim Young Sam of South Korea did not want to meet Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in Bangkok, although Japan wants to discuss the disputed islets on the sidelines of the March 1-2 conference.

The Japanese vice foreign minister, Shunji Yamai, said to reporters that talks were still possible, "but I don't think the two leaders will be able to discuss details under the current circumstances." (APF)

# Russian Arms to Seoul?

SEOUL — South Korea is considering buying Russian missiles for a new air defense system, military sources said Wednesday.

The move was seen as part of Seoul's efforts to diversify its arms purchases away from the United States, which has virtually monopolized the rapidly growing South Korean arms market.

Expressing interest in a proposal by Russia to sell its latest S-300 ground-to-air missiles, Defense Ministry sources said the U.S. version of the system, the Patriot, is "too expensive."

"The price of Russian missiles is less than two-thirds of the Patriot, which costs about \$700,000 per missile," one official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

South Korean officials said they believe the Russian missiles, with a range of up to

93 miles (150 kilometers), are comparable to Patriots in efficiency.

The Russian S-300 is a low-altitude missile, targeted at airplanes and low-flying missiles such as North Korea's Scuds (APF)

# Russia-Japan Talks Fail

TOKYO — Negotiations to ensure the safety of Japanese fishing vessels operating near four Russian-held islands claimed by Japan ended here Wednesday without agreement, officials said.

During the three days of discussions, Japanese and Russian officials exchanged detailed proposals, but the talks failed to resolve the dispute. "There was no compromise," a government official said.

The two agreed to hold the next round of talks soon, the official added.

Discussions on the issue started after a series of incidents in which Russian patrol boats fired at Japanese fishing vessels in waters near four islands off Hokkaido.

Japan has opposed Russian control of the waters off the four islands — Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Habomai — which were seized by the Soviet Union in the closing days of World War II. (APF)

# VOICES From Asia

Shunji Yamai, deputy foreign minister of Japan, on the Asia-EU meeting: "The summit in Bangkok will be a historically important meeting, and Japan would like to play a positive mediator's role in forging relations between the two regions." (Reuters)

Fidel V. Ramos, president of the Philippines, on the sinking of a ferry that killed at least 50 people: "There just have been too many such accidents because of negligence and lack of simple safety measures." (AP)

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## EUROPE

# Myriad Disputes Stall Union's Border Treaty

## Most of the Schengen Group Continues To Resist Cooperation on Police Matters

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The goal of passport-free travel between European Union countries remains distant because of a proliferation of disputes over terrorism and drugs, EU officials say.

The disputes reflect a deep-rooted resistance to cooperation on judicial and police matters among EU countries that threatens to impede Europe's fight against international drug trafficking and crime, they say.

The resistance persisted despite an agreement Wednesday to defuse the latest problem, a dispute between Madrid and Brussels following the decision by Belgium's highest court to release two suspected Basque terrorists whom Spain wanted extradited.

Meeting in The Hague, ministers from the so-called Schengen group of seven EU countries, which have pledged to abolish controls at their common borders, endorsed a Spanish declaration condemning terrorism and agreed to seek improved extradition procedures among all 15 EU countries.

But EU officials said the dispute — during which Spain recalled its ambassador from Brussels and threatened to suspend cooperation with Belgium on the Schengen accord — reflected an all-too-

familiar pattern.

Political leaders are "more and more using Schengen as a whipping boy" to defuse domestic problems, a senior EU diplomat said. "The people who are doing this are not serious about Schengen."

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is under pressure to get tough on terrorism because of Spain's election campaign and the murders of two close Socialist associates in the last two weeks.

An even bigger blow to the border plan came last week, when France announced that President Jacques Chirac was pulling out of a planned meeting with several other leaders about drugs. The meeting was scheduled for March 7 to protest the Netherlands' permissive policy toward the use of "soft" drugs like cannabis.

The decision dashed any hopes that France would join its six Schengen partners — Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal — in lifting border controls anytime soon.

It was also a rebuke to the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who is Europe's biggest supporter of closer judicial and police cooperation and had proposed the meeting with French and Benelux leaders to try to broker a compromise.

Britain, meanwhile, continues to block agreement on a convention governing the EU crime agency Europol, because of its opposition to any oversight by the European Court of Justice.

Anita Gradin, the EU commissioner for judicial and police matters, said the lack of a convention was discouraging governments from taking part fully in Europol and was posing a threat to civil rights. "We should have the right to go to the European Court if we feel we have been mistreated," she said.

The lack of a Europol agreement also has frustrated Washington's desire to work more closely with Europe in combating crime and drugs.

"Because of opposition largely from interior ministries in many of the member states, there has been little willingness to cooperate with third countries," said Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. delegate to the Union.

Officials and analysts said the disputes reflected the inherent sensitivity of criminal matters and the conservatism of police and judicial authorities.

"The whole Schengen process is a very difficult one for governments, including my own," said Steffen Angenendt of the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Berlin. "People remain attached to frontiers, to protection from the outside, even if it has become meaningless for most matters."

They also reflect the limits of inter-governmental cooperation among EU countries. While the Treaty on European Union brought justice and police matters within the range of EU policies, it did not set any binding goals or timetables and excluded any significant role for the European Commission and the European Parliament, both staunch supporters of closer cooperation.

### Basque Leader Jailed in Spain

A judge on Wednesday jailed Jon Idigoras, leader of Henri Batasuna, the separatist Basque coalition, for alleged collaboration with an armed organization, Agence France-Press reported from Madrid.

Mr. Idigoras was arrested Wednesday near Bilbao, and refused to answer the questions put to him by a magistrate during a three-hour examination. Mr. Idigoras has been a parliamentary deputy since 1989 of Henri Batasuna, which is close to the Basque terrorist organization ETA.



TRAVELING SALESWOMEN — Two Ukrainian women standing outside Moscow's Kiev railroad station Wednesday with goods to sell for rubles, which are then traded at a profit for the weak Ukrainian currency.

### BRIEFLY EUROPE

#### U.K. Tugs Pull Tanker Off Rocks

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales — British coastguard officials said Wednesday that tugs had pulled a stricken oil tanker from the rocks off the Welsh coast where it ran aground six days ago.

The Liberian-registered Sea Empress has already spilled half of its 130,000-ton load of crude oil, threatening some of Britain's most valued nature reserves.

A salvage team pumped an inert gas into the ship's hull to build up internal pressure and reduce oil leakage before tugs pulled it off the rocks. (Reuters)

#### Greek Leader Starts EU Tour

ATHENS — Prime Minister Costas Simitis opened a tour of European Union capitals Wednesday in a bid to counter Turkish claims to islands claimed by Greece in the Aegean Sea.

His first stop is Brussels, where he meets with EU leaders and Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene.

Mr. Simitis is scheduled to fly to Bonn and Paris on Thursday for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac. (AP)

#### A-Fuel Reaches Hungarian Site

BUDAPEST — A train carrying partially spent nuclear fuel for Hungary's sole Soviet-built nuclear power plant at

Paks arrived without incident Wednesday, the state news agency MTI reported.

Greenpeace and other anti-nuclear activists in Germany tried to block the shipment, which left Greifswald, Germany, early Monday, charging that the Paks plant does not meet Western safety standards, an allegation denied by local officials.

The four reactors in Paks, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Budapest, on the Danube River, are of the same type as the one in Greifswald, in formerly Communist East Germany, which was closed down in 1990. (AP)

### Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler, meets with the Polish agriculture minister, Roman Jagielinski.

MARSEILLE: The minister for territorial development, Jean-Claude Gaudin of France, meets with the commissioner for regional affairs, Monika Wulf-Mathies.

WARSAW: The commissioner for the environment, Ritt Bjerggaard, meets with the Polish minister, Dariusz Rosati. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

# Delay Barred In Berlusconi Bribery Trial

The Associated Press

MILAN — A court rejected Wednesday a request to suspend the corruption trial of Silvio Berlusconi, a former prime minister, until after elections April 21.

He had insisted that his trial go forward, saying that was the best way to prove his innocence.

"I have faith that the truth will come out," Mr. Berlusconi said on state television a few hours before the ruling. "And I have nothing to fear from the truth."

The request to stop the trial during the political campaign came from a fellow defendant, General Giuseppe Cerciello, an officer of the paramilitary tax police.

In the trial, which began in January, Mr. Berlusconi is accused of authorizing officials of his Fininvest media empire to bribe the tax police in exchange for favorable audits of the company's books.

Mr. Berlusconi, who insists that he is a victim of a political plot and of extortion, is seeking the post of prime minister as head of a conservative alliance.

The court also ruled Wednesday that it would hear testimony from Antonio Di Pietro, whose investigation while he was a Milan prosecutor led to the case against Mr. Berlusconi.

Mr. Di Pietro is waiting to learn another court's decision on whether he himself will go on trial.

He has been accused of abusing his prosecutor's position by trying to arrange for a contract for a friend to supply the prosecutors' offices with computers.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Can Poetry Soothe the Pain?

Music, we know, can "soothe a savage breast," but poetry, it seems, brings balm to the wounded and depressed.

Researchers at Bristol University in England have found that reading and writing poetry benefits patients suffering from anxiety and depression, helps the terminally ill and provides succor for relatives of the recently deceased. It also helped people with eating disorders and eased the anguish of rape victims.

Seventy percent of the people surveyed said that writing poetry had reduced their stress. And 6 percent said it had helped them kick the need for antidepressants or other medication. Poems, researchers found, provided

solace, diversion and a sense of perspective. The American poet Robert Frost put it well: Poetry, he said, "begins in delight and ends in wisdom."

### Around Europe

Heroin use is down in Germany, the authorities say, but in its place, the use of so-called designer drugs is on the rise. Most popular is Ecstasy, an amphetamine derivative. Last year, police and customs officials seized

380,858 doses of Ecstasy, up from 239,051 the year before. Edward Linnert, an Interior Ministry official who heads the drug fight, says many young people underestimate the dangers of these drugs, which can lead over time to irreversible nerve, liver and kidney damage. Heroin deaths, meanwhile, were down 4 percent last year from the year before, to 1,565, and 25 percent below the level of five years earlier. The authorities credit a crackdown on trafficking from the Balkans and across the Dutch border.

Just caught a delicious whiff of perfume worn by a passing stranger in the night? Sniff again. Concerned by a trend toward unisex scents — politically correct perfumes and androgynous aftershaves — The Sunday Times conducted a blind "smell test" of six perfumes and six aftershaves. A panel of expert noses from the business, media and academic world managed to identify a bit more than half.

When a Norwegian ice-fisherman found himself floating out to sea on a chunk of ice Tuesday, he kept his cool. The 55-year-old man, whose name was not released, whipped out his cellular telephone and called the fire department in nearby Fredrikstad. The fire department called the police, who called the Royal Air Force, which sent a rescue helicopter to pick him up. "They even rescued his sled," a police spokesman said. There's a lesson here: Take the cellular phone — when you don't want to go with the flow. International Herald Tribune

# Mitchell Set To Resume Irish Mission

## Envoy Holding Talks In London, Dublin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Former U.S. Senator George J. Mitchell, the man President Bill Clinton picked to inject fresh thinking into the Northern Ireland peace process, is returning to London to sound out whether it can be resuscitated.

Mr. Mitchell was expected to meet Prime Minister John Major on Thursday before flying to Dublin to meet Prime Minister John Bruton and Foreign Minister Dick Spring.

Slow progress toward achieving multiparty negotiations on Northern Ireland's future was blown apart by the Irish Republican Army's decision Feb. 9 to end its 17-month cease-fire. Since then, three people have been killed and more than 100 wounded in two IRA bombings in London.

Mr. Mitchell will talk with the leaders of Britain and Ireland at their request. He had led an international commission whose proposals, that all sides should sit down and talk while the IRA laid down its weapons, were rejected by Mr. Major in January.

In an interview with The New York Times, Mr. Mitchell said he would tell Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton that "there has to be a prompt agreement on beginning serious, all-party negotiations to reach a political settlement."

"All of the parties agree on the need for such negotiations," he said. "The disagreement is how best to get there. That's a big obstacle."

U.S. administration officials said they hoped for a meeting between the Irish and British leaders next week that might help remove that obstacle. They said they were praying for a revival of the peace effort, subverted by the IRA's bombs and, in some Irish and American eyes, by Mr. Major's intransigence.

That would not only help the White House portray itself as an international peace broker. It would defang the potentially poisonous issue of granting a new visa to Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the IRA. Mr. Adams has asked to return to the United States next month, for St. Patrick's Day.

On Wednesday, the State Department said it was reviewing whether to continue to allow Sinn Fein to raise money in the United States. Asked whether Washington was reconsidering the fund-raising authority, a department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said: "I would say it's under review."

He also said no decision had been made on whether to renew Mr. Adams' visa to allow him to visit the United States for St. Patrick's Day. (AP, NYT)

## IRA Calls Dead Man In London a Member

Reuters

LONDON — A man who died in the explosion that destroyed a London bus on Sunday was a member of the IRA, the guerrilla group said Wednesday.

Britain's Press Association said the IRA had identified the dead man as Edward O'Brien, 21. The bomb explosion killed Mr. O'Brien and wounded eight people, including the bus driver. It was the third IRA bomb attack on the city in nine days.

The IRA made the admission in a telephone call to RTE, Ireland's broadcasting network.

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INTERNATIONAL

# Chirac to Unveil Plans for an All-Volunteer French Army

## FRANCE: A Defense Shake-Up

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sweeping defense changes planned by France, including an end to the military draft, are aimed at streamlining its armaments industries and forging a much smaller, all-volunteer army designed to intervene in Bosnian-type crises on Europe's fringes.

Plans for the new army, which marks the most profound realignment in strategy and force structure since France developed nuclear weapons in the 1960s, are to be unveiled Thursday by President Jacques Chirac in a speech outlining his approach to long-postponed military reforms for the post-Cold War era.

The government also launched a major shakeup in France's military-industrial complex Wednesday by ordering a merger between Aerospatiale and Dassault, the country's two leading aircraft builders, and announcing that Thomson, a leading defense electronics manufacturer, would be privatized this year.

Both those steps are aimed at rationalizing the overcrowded French defense sector and, eventually, clearing the way for cross-border mergers to create European mega-companies capable of

competing with the giant U.S. defense contractors.

Mr. Chirac, who served in the Algerian war and is known as a strong supporter of the military, reportedly sees these military and industrial transformations as a centerpiece of his presidency. Implementing these ambitious changes, which will involve job losses and occur at a time of budgetary restraint, will require more political persuasiveness than his government has shown in other attempts to overhaul the public sector.

The changes will be spread over most of his presidential term, with a five-year shift to a professional army that will be roughly half the size of its current ground force of 240,000 men and women.

It is a high-voltage public issue in France, partly because it touches the symbolic value of conscription as part of a national heritage extending from the French Revolution through the Gaullist era.

Critics of Mr. Chirac's plan to end the draft also argue that conscription has been a melting pot for French youth and an important social institution imparting discipline and skills, sometimes as basic as literacy, to underprivileged young-

sters, a job that most military officers say can be better performed somewhere else than in the army.

French military effectiveness stands to gain sharply from a change that most experts say is long overdue. Modernization along these lines has taken place since the end of the Cold War in most Western countries, including Britain and the United States, which ended the draft in the 1970s, as governments reduced

Currently, France's only all-volunteer unit big enough to operate in a major battle is the Foreign Legion, whose 8,500 men are spread between missions in Africa and Bosnia. Even in its Bosnian peacekeeping activity, the French Army had to rely on legal technicalities to get some key technicians from the ranks of conscripts, technicians that now will have to be attracted to volunteer for long-term service.

Cancelling the draft will have political and defense consequences for France's main partners, including African countries that count on French protection. But the change, which has only marginal impact on the air force and navy, will make the French Army more like those of other NATO nations and will therefore be welcomed by Western allies — except Bonn.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has publicly urged France to retain the draft because conscription still exists in Germany. Even though as many as 50 percent of German draftees escape military duty by claiming to be conscientious objectors, Bonn wants to maintain the system for several years as a way of integrating young people who were educated in the former East Germany.

Mr. Chirac's plans have sparked sharp criticism, including doubts among some fellow Gaullists, who maintain that the draft is invaluable for France's social fabric. In addition, some in the military establishment resent a change that would mean fewer generals — and fewer cheaply paid conscripts to work as drivers and personal aides.

Defenders of a professional army argue that the draft in France has become distorted in recent years as a growing number of conscripts find ways to avoid military duty. Up to one-third of them find work as unpaid employees in embassies or schools or French foreign aid programs.

The task of social integration by military service probably could be better performed by a volunteer army, according to these reformers, who cite the success of the all-volunteer U.S. Army in racial integration.

Cancelling the draft, with its annual intake of roughly 125,000 inductees, would cause an increase in unemployment.

In weighing the complaints, Mr. Chirac has hinted at setting up a civilian form of national service to replace the draft, perhaps including young women.

Continued from Page 1

isting allied pressures to join multinational ventures such as the Eurofighter or U.S. programs, including the F-16.

A merger, for which Aerospatiale and Dassault are to have a plan by June, would produce a 60-billion-franc (\$12 billion) company — big by European standards but dwarfed by U.S. rivals.

But, coming from Mr. Chirac, the government's orders carry special weight: Throughout his career, the president has been considered a beneficiary and special friend of Dassault, and he has the leverage of his own defense review, due to be released Thursday, which will affect the fate of the Rafale fighter-bomber. Dassault is counting on that 40-billion-franc program to keep its production lines busy for the next decade.

"Mr. Chirac is determined to make Dassault do it," an industry source said. "But the betting is that he does not really understand what he is trying to do — and will fail, just as previous governments have failed."

Some analysts described the acquisition by the Dassault chief executive, Serge Dassault, to the plan as a stalling tactic calculated to win time for the government to change its mind.

But even if the plan eventually crumbles, Mr. Chirac's decision to make an example of Dassault will be a potent signal to the rest of the industry about the government's determination to impose its blueprint for a smaller defense sector.

Mr. Chirac's industrial strategy reflects alarm over keeping up with the restructuring in U.S. defense industries.

"In the last five years, U.S. companies have changed hands that do \$35 billion in annual business — more than the annual revenues of the entire French defense sector," a witness warned the French Senate this month.

Ironically, that witness — Mr. Gomez of Thomson — fell victim to Mr. Chirac's strategy for meeting the U.S. challenge.

A former paratrooper with suitably aggressive industrial tactics, Mr. Gomez survived multiple government changes to serve an unprecedented 14-year run as the head of a state-run company.

Privatizing Thomson's wholly state-owned parent would affect two distinct businesses: the defense activities and Thomson's home electronics units, including RCA, whose products mainly include television equipment.

"There will be no partition of Thomson," Prime Minister Alain Juppé told Parliament while announcing the privatization. The comment apparently sought to allay fears among investors that the home electronics units would be spun off, leaving the money-losing Thomson-CSF with reduced market appeal.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

armed forces and concentrated on new technology to boost their effectiveness.

The urgency of creating a professional army that can be sent into combat abroad has been evident to French strategists for several years, but previous governments postponed the controversial step.

In 1991, France took months to assemble a fighting force for the Gulf War because commanders had to reorganize units to operate without conscripts, who cannot be sent into combat overseas in peacetime. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, France has had to rely on special volunteer arrangements to maintain its peacekeeping force.

## Door Opens to Lift Curbs Against Bosnian Serbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Admiral Leighton Smith, the commander of the NATO-led peace force in Bosnia, on Wednesday judged the former warring parties to have complied with initial military stages of the peace accord, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization statement said.

Admiral Smith's decision paves the way for international economic sanctions against Republika Srpska, the Serbian entity of Bosnia, to be suspended.

United Nations sanctions were imposed against the Bosnian Serbs in September 1994 after they rejected an international peace plan.

Meanwhile, the international police force here accused Bosnian Serb leaders Wednesday of trying to intimidate Sarajevo residents into a mass exodus before the Muslim-led government starts taking over Serbian areas Friday.

Senior Serbian leaders in Pale, south-east of the capital, have urged the 50,000 Serbs in Sarajevo to flee, while some

lower-level Serbian officials and representatives of the international community encourage them to stay.

Alexander Ivanko, a spokesman for the international police force that will support Muslim and Croatian police as they move into the suburbs, said, "Local leaders have been threatened, some of them have had their houses broken into for not towing the line," and "are being told by Pale to organize an exodus." (Reuters, AP)

■ Tribunal Targets Muslims

The United Nations war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia is looking beyond Bosnia's Serbs and soon will indict the first Muslim suspects, its president said Wednesday, according to an Associated Press report from Paris.

Antonio Cassese told reporters that the indictments against Muslim suspects would be handed down "in a few weeks."

He did not say how many suspects would be charged or provide details about alleged atrocities.



Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader under indictment for war crimes, leaving his office Wednesday in Pale. Italian members of the NATO force tried to enter the office but were turned away by his bodyguards.

## Ciller Says Foe Is Caving In to Islamists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISTANBUL — Playing on secularist sentiment, Tansu Ciller, the caretaker prime minister, tried Wednesday to derail coalition talks that could produce Turkey's first elected Islamist head of government.

"This is an extremely grave step. The future of Turkey is being mortgaged," Mrs. Ciller said of the attempt by her secularist rival, Mesut Yilmaz, head of the conservative Motherland Party, to cut a coalition deal with the Islamists of the Welfare Party.

"Yilmaz has such an obsession with the premiership that he is ready to pawn Turkey's future," Mrs. Ciller told the Anatolian News Agency. "I am sorry to say this, but it is the truth. It is a shame for Turkey's future."

Negotiations between Motherland and Welfare, which appeared to be in trouble Wednesday, could lead to a coalition with a rotating prime minister. Such an arrangement would give the Islamists their first taste of real power in Turkey since the

birth of the republic in 1923. Mrs. Ciller and Mr. Yilmaz, who are bitter rivals, split the anti-Islamist conservative vote in inconclusive elections on Dec. 24, opening the door to a slim Welfare Party victory.

The Welfare leader, Necmettin Erbakan, campaigned hard on a platform that advocated an Islamic currency, the withdrawal of Turkey from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and for an Islamic common market to replace Western institutions backed by Mrs. Ciller and Mr. Yilmaz.

His views attracted voters worn down by high inflation, unemployment and privatization, but they unsettled Turkish financial markets and others in the secular elite.

Mr. Yilmaz warned Wednesday, however, that he would abandon his prospective Islamic coalition partners if they tried to move Turkey away from its traditional secularism.

In an interview with the daily Hurriyet, he vowed to safeguard rights enshrined in Turkey's Constitution.

"We will do the necessary if we perceive a deviation from the secularism and basic principles of the republic," the Motherland Party leader said.

A senior Ciller aide reissued a call for new elections Wednesday, perhaps as early as June. He said such a vote would leave the True Path Party alone at the helm of power and end the deadlock.

"We believe we will come to rule alone after the next elections," the party deputy chairman, Haluk Muharrem, said, citing trouble in the Welfare-Motherland talks.

The Motherland Party's deputy chairman, Riza Ulucak, attacked Mr. Yilmaz just hours before the latest round of negotiations on a power-sharing structure began.

Leaders of the two parties last met on Monday, when they appeared to be moving toward agreement on a coalition with a rotating premiership. Mr. Yilmaz earlier indicated that Welfare had no choice but to accept the Motherland Party's terms. (Reuters, AFP)

## Israeli Parliament Rejects Likud Bill on Jerusalem's Status

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Parliament on Wednesday rejected a resolution on the opposition Likud party under which any legislation to change the status of Jerusalem would have required a two-thirds majority.

The bill, linked to Likud's contention that Prime Minister Shimon Peres plans to negotiate away sovereignty over the Arab eastern sector of Jerusalem, which Israel conquered in the 1967 Mideast war and later annexed.

He said his Labor Party was committed to a unified Jerusalem as the "eternal capital" of the Jewish state.

## FIAT: Automaker Fires Its No. 3 Executive

Continued from Page 1

and bioengineering sectors.

"Fiat is going to lose a good person," said Hans Hartmann, the Frankfurt-based European automotive industry analyst of the merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson. "Mr. Garuzzo is the man who initiated an impressive turnaround at Fiat's automotive business, with numerous models in just a few years such as the Punto and the Bravo and Brava. Mr. Garuzzo also worked to improve costs and profits at tractors, trucks and earthmoving equipment divisions of Fiat."

"His reputation in industry," said Dagmar Bottenbruch, head of equities research at M.C. Securities in London, "is one of a very solid manager and a quite successful integrator."

His greatest strength has been in restructuring and integrating different businesses. And he was very popular with institutional investors because he came across as very honest. He had a lot of credibility."

Some analysts speculated that the firing of Mr. Garuzzo, No. 3 at Fiat, oc-

curred because one of his aides, Paolo Cantarella, a Romiti loyalist, is being promoted over his head to succeed Mr. Romiti as chief executive.

Mr. Garuzzo, however, said he had been fully prepared to continue in his position as group chief operating officer even after Mr. Cantarella's promotion.

In Turin, Mr. Romiti was not available to comment Wednesday. But when asked to comment on Mr. Garuzzo's statement and on the circumstances of his removal, Mr. Auci, the Fiat spokesman, said: "We cannot respond to what Mr. Garuzzo says. The main shareholders have made a decision, with the view that Mr. Cantarella had the appropriate qualifications to be chief executive of Fiat. The situation was one that had to be faced."

Mr. Garuzzo, meanwhile, is expected to leave Fiat by the end of February.

Fiat, which had 1995 revenue of nearly \$50 billion and a work force of 240,000, is one of several companies whose top executives have come under investigation in Italy's long-running Tangentopoli corruption scandals.

## Apartheid May Be Over, but Pesky U.S. Lawsuit Persists

By Thomas W. Lippman  
and Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The glow of harmony that suffused Washington when Nelson Mandela made a first triumphal state visit as president of South Africa in 1994 has been clouded by a long, nasty dispute over the Clinton administration's refusal to drop a criminal case from South Africa's apartheid past.

To the fury of the South Africans, the United States is insisting that the state-owned Armco Corp. of South Africa Ltd., or Armco, face trial or plead guilty to charges listed in an indictment returned in Philadelphia in 1991, when Armco was an instrument of white rule.

The U.S. position is that Armco broke arms

export laws and an international boycott on arms traffic with South Africa and that the change of government in Pretoria does not affect the charges.

South Africa contends that Mr. Mandela and his government should not be held responsible for acts committed by their discredited predecessors when the country was under a United Nations trade embargo. In addition, South Africa argues that a state-owned company is not legally subject to prosecution in the United States.

Washington's refusal to heed the pleas of a friendly and much-admired government to drop the case has caused considerable bitterness about the reasons. Mr. Mandela asked Mr. Clinton to drop the case when they met late last year at the United Nations, sources said. Mr. Clinton declined, saying the matter was in the

Justice Department's hands. A senior administration official acknowledged that Washington had no evidence that Armco was still dealing with outlaw regimes, as it is believed to have done in white-rule days, and said that Mr. Mandela's government had sanitized Armco's client list.

The official acknowledged that South Africa's actions make the U.S. refusal to drop the case all the more puzzling, but the official refused to explain the reasons.

Another U.S. official, however, said Armco might still be selling to "some very shady characters," possibly including Iran and Libya.

Some South Africans have suggested that Washington is leaning on Armco in an effort to stifle competition for the U.S. weapons industry, a charge denied last year

by the U.S. ambassador, Princeton Lyman.

Washington has imposed an embargo on Armco, cutting into the global marketing opportunities of one of South Africa's major industries. South Africans have blamed the United States for Armco's loss of a major contract to sell combat helicopters to Britain. The deal died when Washington refused to waive the embargo to allow guns for the helicopters to be exported.

Extensive negotiations have failed to resolve the case, but the door to a settlement may have been opened last week when a South African team met officials from the Justice and State departments in Washington. The U.S. side offered a plea-bargain agreement, which the South African government agreed to consider but has not decided to accept, officials said.

## CHINA: U.S. Seeks Contacts

Continued from Page 1

relationship hostage to a single issue," Mr. Perry said. "You cannot isolate a country with more than a billion people."

This viewpoint contrasts with a hypothesis put forward by a minority in the administration and by many on Capitol Hill, who hold that China and the United States have little in common.

They assert that China will respect U.S. views on issues such as human rights or arms proliferation only if it knows the entire relationship will otherwise be undermined.

"Their real aim is to avoid taking any harsh action against Beijing, and this is just a way to dress it up," said a congressional aide who has long criticized the administration's policy.

The administration's new approach also conflicts with a third hypothesis advanced by some independent experts on China, who argue that Beijing now is controlled by weak and unusually nationalistic leaders who will not take Washington's advice or submit to U.S. pressure — whether it is offered with a dollop of sugar or not.

The new plan was made final at meetings held by Mr. Clinton's top security advisers during the last week.

These meetings included a breakfast conference Saturday and what amounted to a full-scale meeting of "principals," or cabinet-level officials, Monday.

## MYTHS: Mr. Gorsky, the Darwin Award and Other Tales Clutter the Information Superhighway

Continued from Page 1

discern the real from the not real in that medium."

That is indeed the question. Netmyths differ from traditional urban myths in several important ways, say scientists and computer experts.

Traditional urban myths get told and retold: The story about the microwave puddle, for example, and the one about the American tourists in Mexico who buy a "Chihuahua" and find out it's a sewer rat, come in dozens of variations.

But Netmyths explode instantly around the globe, duplicated word for word with the click of a computer mouse.

"The Internet's ability to propagate a story widely is a very important and unappreciated phenomenon," said Phil Agre, a University of California professor who edits a monthly cyberspace journal called the Network Observer. "Because the technology is so new, people

are still figuring out how much trust to invest in it."

Urban myths that get on the Internet benefit from a subtly enhanced credibility, says Robert Park, a University of Maryland physics professor and an authority on pseudo-science.

"Rightly or wrongly, people have always assumed that what is printed has more credibility than that which is not," he said. "With the Internet, there's an enormous amount of information that hasn't been filtered through anything. It didn't have to find a publisher, it didn't have to go through any peer review to become available to enormous numbers of people."

That creates a data flow that bypasses institutions that have traditionally vetted the news — papers like The Washington Post and The New York Times, or scientific publications like the New England Journal of Medicine. When it comes to evaluating information in this brave new world, it's every man for himself.

"The whole point of the Internet is to allow

everybody to be a journalist," Mr. Agre said. "So everybody is going to have to learn how."

But the Internet is an adaptable medium. Already, there are several newsgroups devoted to debunking all kinds of urban legends. If you browse through *alt.folklore.urban*, you can learn that Jamie Lee Curtis is not a hermaphrodite and that Albert Einstein did not do poorly in school.

Debunking Netmyths isn't always easy. Some come with an impressive aura of authenticity. For example, the Darwin Award story.

The Darwin Award, presented as a memento take on real life, is supposedly given each year to the person who does the human gene pool a favor by eliminating himself in the dumbest possible way.

The 1994 award supposedly went to the person responsible for the pile of smoldering metal some Arizona Highway Patrol officers found embedded in the side of a cliff in the

desert, at a point where the road curved. The smoldering metal turned out to be the remains of a car.

The Arizona crime lab, the story goes, figured out how it all happened: Somebody had gotten hold of a JATO, or jet-assisted take-off unit, also known as a solid fuel rocket. This person had driven his Chevrolet Impala into the desert, attached the JATO unit to the back of his car, and fired that baby up. When he hit the curve, the crime lab estimated, he was going between 250 and 300 miles an hour. The Chevy's brakes were completely burned away, according to the crime lab, indicating the driver may have had second thoughts about his experiment. Too late: Car meets cliff.

This story is not true, according to a spokesman for the Arizona Department of Public Safety, who should know.

"We get a call on that about every 90 days," said Dave Myers. "It keeps us on the map."



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Sarajevo Lives

In every war, and every peace, there are moments that capture a larger truth. The 1994 mortar attack that killed 69 people in Sarajevo's open-air market distilled the brutal violence of the Balkan war. Now the rebirth of the same city symbolizes the promise of peace.

Threats to peace persist in Bosnia and will for a long time to come. Serbs still bristle at war crimes prosecutions, Croats and Muslims taunt each other in Mostar, and the Muslim-led central government refuses to root out Iranian-trained terrorist training camps. But these problems should not eclipse the achievement represented by the reawakening of the Bosnian capital.

Sarajevo still suffers the occasional sniper attack, and many areas remain in ruins. But as the New York Times reporter Stephen Kinzer reported (N.Y. Times, Feb. 20), in Sarajevo itself, after barely two months of imperfect peace, a remarkably resilient people have brought back a semblance of the urban, cosmopolitan life that long made their city so vibrant. Cafés and boutiques have been rebuilt and redecorated, street vendors are again amply stocked and food prices have descended from the stratosphere.

In Rome last weekend, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, the diplomatic impresario of the Dayton peace agreement, usefully hectoring the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia and local ethnic chieftains one last time before his return to private life. The leaders re-committed themselves to comply fully with the Dayton accord.

Exactly what that will mean in practice remains to be seen. In Rome on Sunday, all sides agreed to urge the 50,000 Serbs remaining in Sarajevo's suburbs to stay put as authority over their neighborhoods passes to government hands. But by Tuesday, Bosnian

Serb leaders were ordering some of these same Serbs to evacuate.

Similarly, Croats and Muslims agreed Sunday to unify Mostar. That city's continued partition makes a mockery of the supposed Croat-Muslim federation that is crucial to the peace treaty's success. Yet by Tuesday, the Mostar agreement had broken down and the city remained divided. Meanwhile, the government has not yet convincingly explained why Iranian trainers are still on its territory in violation of the Dayton agreement.

Still, two months after the peace agreement was signed, more has been achieved than many believed possible. The rival Bosnian armies have broken off combat and have been pulling back on or ahead of schedule toward the newly agreed boundaries. NATO forces have raided Serbian arms sites and Iranian training bases, showing that they can and will challenge military violations on any side. The international war crimes tribunal remains active and the principle of accountability has not been sacrificed to diplomatic convenience.

Most important, the benefits of peace have begun to be felt, at least in central Sarajevo. For that achievement to be protected and extended, NATO must be sure that the new territorial boundaries are enforced and respected and international judicial accountability established. American diplomacy will need to keep shoring up the commitment of the three Balkan presidents and their local proxies to the peace agreement.

The best testament to the value of that agreement was Sarajevo's open-air market on Sunday, packed with shoppers and stalls filled with fresh fruits and vegetables. It was a scene Sarajevo residents doubted they would ever encounter again.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Right to Sue

One of the most important issues in the U.S. budget battle over Medicaid is also one of the most obscure. Congressional Republicans seek not just to limit the program's future cost but to change its structure by transferring greater control to the states. They would largely be the ones to decide what kinds of care to give to whom, subject to only the most general federal requirements. But who would then determine, in a program to which the federal government would still be contributing more than \$100 billion a year, whether even those requirements were being met? Unsurprisingly, there is a conflict here.

Advocacy groups say that, to keep the program operating as it should, they need to retain the right to take offending states to federal court. They believe it will be even more important to have such a protection if other federal supervision of the program through regulation and the executive branch is relaxed, as the Republicans and many governors propose. But the governors who don't want the Department of Health and Human Services as overseer don't want the federal courts as overseers either. They say that there's already too much of that and that judges ought not be running health care, welfare and other programs and commanding state and local governments to spend money even to the extent that they already do.

As a compromise, the governors in their recent proposals with regard to Medicaid suggested that aggrieved groups be allowed to sue underperforming state agencies initially only in state courts. But because state courts tend to operate under different rules, that would likely leave such groups

with a lot less leverage than they have now. You're balancing risks in a situation such as this: too much litigation vs. not enough attention to the health care needs of the poor.

The right to file these lawsuits is of enormous importance. It affects the balance of power in the society in all kinds of fundamental ways — the relationship of citizens to government, the judiciary to the political branches, the federal government to the states. The Supreme Court broadened the right in 1980, constraining a Reconstruction-era statute to permit private citizens to sue state and local officials in federal courts for violations not just of civil rights laws but other federal statutes.

It's absolutely the case that sometimes such lawsuits end up binding state and local officials. You need only look to the District of Columbia government. Half its agencies are tied up in court for failure to deliver the services they are obliged to deliver by law. But surely the lawsuits aren't the problem in this. If the law requires that a benefit be conferred, then it ought to be conferred. If there isn't the money, then raise the money or change the law, but don't leave the false promise in place and ask the courts to look the other way.

The fight with regard to Medicaid has been to preserve the entitlement of certain groups to certain levels of care even while giving greater flexibility to the states. The president, who has fought for the entitlement, has been careful to say not merely that it should exist but that it should be enforceable. He's right, and that's why the private right of action, as the power to go to court is called, is so important and needs to be preserved.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Waste in the Philippines

On paper the Philippines is a wealthy country. Providence has bequeathed it many advantages over richer neighbors such as Taiwan and South Korea, including an almost inexhaustible supply of natural resources: gold, iron ore, copper, cement, salt, granite, marble. Its soil is rich and its produce bountiful. It boasts a hard-working, educated and English-speaking citizenry. In the late 1950s and 1960s, it was second only to Japan among Asian countries in economic performance.

It is worth keeping these assets in mind on this 10th anniversary of the People Power Revolution. No doubt President Marcos did much to ruin the country. But the lessons his rule affords

have still to be drawn. As the hundreds of millions of dollars former South Korean Presidents Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo siphoned off should remind us, executive corruption — however lamentable — need not be a barrier to development. Where Mr. Marcos really failed the Philippines was in centralizing both political and economic authority, a process that turned a nation full of promise into an Asian also-ran. In the gallery of rogues should also be included the bilateral and multilateral lending institutions that still have not explained why they kept the money flowing. All contributed to the belief that wealth is something to be managed rather than created.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

## Compromise: Historically Anathema to the IRA

By Kevin Toolis

LONDON — The Irish peace process is in ruins.

The Irish Republican Army is back, killing at random on the streets of London. With yet another bomb explosion in the city on Sunday, the IRA is staging a spectacular and ignominious return to terrorism, threatening to expand the attacks to other English cities.

To understand why the militants have abandoned a 17-month cease-fire, you need to understand only one basic fact: In some sense, politics is a dirty word to the IRA.

The legitimacy of militant Irish nationalists is founded on the armed struggle that has been carried out by successive generations of Irish patriots since the late 1600s. The IRA's self-imposed mandate to bomb and shoot is not subject to the democratic whims of the ballot box or the political fashions of the day.

For the militants, the only unifying element in the movement is their belief in force. Politics, compromise and pragmatism have long been viewed as akin to treachery and betrayal. It's for this reason that the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, has always been a junior partner to the gunmen.

The origins of this philosophy lie in the defeat of the old IRA in the Irish Civil War, which ended in the early 1920s.

In 1922, the British divided Ireland

into two states, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. But the IRA refused to accept partition and turned against its former allies in the Irish Free State's army. The IRA irregulars were crushed by their better-armed and more pragmatic countrymen, who believed that the liberation from English rule of 26 of Ireland's 32 counties was achieved enough. To the defeated nationalists, accepting the partition of Ireland was the ultimate betrayal.

The IRA faithful dwindled away to a band of fanatics who habitually ignored political reality and were torn by murderous divisions.

The modern IRA came into being in 1969, when peaceful Roman Catholic demonstrators protesting housing, job and voting discrimination were attacked in Londonderry and other cities by the Protestant police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary. In the days that followed, Protestant mobs burned down rows of the Catholics' houses as security forces looked on.

The remaining IRA old guard seized the opportunity to re-establish themselves by arming embattled Catholics, reasserting their historic role as the defenders of the people.

Young Catholic men flocked to join the reformed Provisional IRA, at first to

get guns to protect their homes and later to shoot British soldiers dead. As the political wing, Sinn Féin was despised as a harmless club for old men no longer capable of fighting. The Provisional leadership argued — with consequences that can be felt to this day — that there was no need for politics: What was needed were more bombs and more IRA volunteers to plant them.

Every significant nationalist leader, including Gerry Adams, the head of Sinn Féin, is a graduate of the IRA's military wing. But Mr. Adams ultimately came to recognize that bombing and shooting alone would never win a united Ireland.

For 10 years, Mr. Adams has been trying to entice his comrades away from the bomb and to the negotiating table. And he delivered 17 months of peace, the longest cease-fire in the last 25 years. It can be done again.

IRA leaders may be paranoid about treachery and the politics of compromise, but they are willing to negotiate.

The militants did not restart their bombing campaign two weeks ago on a whim. They believed that the British had betrayed promises made in secret negotiations between 1990 and 1993, that the British government would sponsor neutral talks between all parties to the conflict and that it would put pressure on the pro-British unionists, not just the Irish nationalists, to make concessions.

From the IRA's point of view, it agreed to a cease-fire in exchange for these all-party talks. When they didn't materialize, the militants played the old Ulster game of "getting their retaliation in first."

The task politicians now face is to stop the terrorist campaign before it begins a futile spiral away from any hope of resolution. One way to do that is for both sides to learn something from the Middle East peace process — that the only way to make peace is to stay face to face over a negotiating table with your enemies.

First, the militants must immediately stop the terrorism. For its part, the British government should set deadlines for the all-party talks it had promised and keep to them. To support the talks rather than the gunmen, the Clinton administration should give Mr. Adams the visa he seeks to visit the United States in March.

But for the peace process to be re-established, London and Dublin will ultimately have to sit down not just with Sinn Féin but with the IRA's gunmen — in secret if they must — to hammer out a deal that will allow the peace process to resume.

The writer, author of a forthcoming book on the history of the Irish Republican Army, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Europe's Irresolution Is a Problem Without a Real Solution

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Many in Western Europe have accused the United States of behaving in a patronizing or even humiliating manner toward Europe over the Bosnian issue.

They complain that European soldiers and diplomats had borne the heat of the day (and the cold of three winters) keeping the carnage limited in Yugoslavia and looking for a way to make peace there.

Then last summer the United States arrived with fighter bombers and media fanfare to confiscate the Europeans' good work and steal the credit. The reply Americans offer, of course, is that the Europeans' good work had been largely in vain because — until very late in the piece — they lacked the unity and will to apply their solutions against the resistance of the Yugoslav factions.

Similarly, many European commentators professed to be shocked by Richard Holbrooke's comment earlier this month that the European governments had slept through the Greece-Turkey confrontation, while Bill Clinton was up through the night telephoning Athens and Ankara to stop a military confrontation between a European Union member and

a candidate for EU membership (both of them NATO allies).

One London columnist said the Holbrooke remark was as shocking as Dean Acheson's suggestion in 1962 that Britain had lost an empire and had failed to find a new role. In both cases one would have thought these observations blindingly obvious. Certainly both authors thought at the time that they were making self-evident comments. Apparently they were not self-evident to those to whom they applied — which is a troubling thought.

At the same meeting where the Holbrooke remark was made, a British Foreign Office minister explained why Britain had failed to intervene usefully when the Yugoslav war broke out in 1991. He said, "We didn't know what anyone else was going to do." This is not sleeping through a crisis, but it provides an excellent explanation for why the European Union continues to count for so little in world political affairs.

You do not conduct a foreign policy by committee, nor pass along the responsibility for foreign policy every six months from one of the 15 committee

members to another. The European governments recognize this problem and will talk about it in their formal review of the Maastricht treaty, which begins next month, but in the opinion of this writer there is no real solution.

On fundamental matters, foreign and security policy is an expression of national interest and national ambition, and 15 nations possess only a limited number of interests in common — interests important enough for soldiers to die for. They certainly do not have the same national ambitions.

The Europeans nonetheless could certainly improve their present performance. The proposal has already been made that a foreign and security policy secretariat be created, and a European "High Representative" for foreign affairs be named. There even is an obvious and admirable candidate proposed: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, former president of France. If this secretariat or European "foreign ministry" had existed, Europe certainly would not have slept through the Greek-Turkish crisis. It would have come to grips with the Yugoslav

crisis far earlier than it did. Whether it would have been more effective in dealing with Yugoslavia may, however, be questioned. The problem was differently perceived in the major European capitals, and no one was willing to use force. No European High Representative could act if the European governments were in disagreement.

Thus the ineffectual and rather confused "humanitarian" intervention, under UN auspices, that began in 1991-92 was probably all the Europeans were capable of at the time. The European attitude that subsequently changed was France's, with the election of Jacques Chirac to the French presidency last year, at a moment when French soldiers were being held hostage and humiliated by Bosnian Serb forces.

Mr. Chirac ordered his troops to retake a bridge that had been taken from them by the Serbs and convinced Britain (and The Hague) to join France in sending heavy artillery, heavy mortar and armor to Bosnia. He then went to Washington and told Bill Clinton that France was prepared to change the game in Bosnia, provided there was American support and an American ground commitment.

If there was not, he said, France would leave Bosnia.

The United States had been hostile to the new armor and artillery deployment, but Mr. Clinton was under congressional and press pressure to do something about Bosnia, and he was convinced by Mr. Chirac. The rest was know.

The story teaches the lesson that Europe can act, if it does not try to do so as a committee. One government has to commit itself to a line of policy and take the leadership, and even be willing to do alone what it thinks necessary. In most cases it would be likely to find allies, as France did.

But until this lesson is understood, Europe — as a community — will remain a negligible force in world political affairs. When Americans say this, and when they criticize Europe for its failures in Yugoslavia, or its absence from the Greek-Turkish crisis, it is not condemnation. It is concern. It is a demand that the European nations assume a share in international responsibilities commensurate with Europe's economic and military importance.

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## If the CIA Can't Even Oust Saddam, Why Give It More Help?

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — So now you know why the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and all those other spook agencies that get a chunk of \$25 billion-plus annual taxpayer funding can't bring down Saddam Hussein: They have not been able to pose as journalists or priests as part of their covert operation.

Or so it would seem from the latest make-work exercise the Washington/New York national security establishment has come up with to ride to the lea year after the Cold War. In a search for new missions for spy organizations that may have been OBE'd (Overtaken By Events), the experts ask us to focus on the extraneous and stupid rather than looking at the obvious.

The obvious is that an Arab dictator defeated by an international army, subjected to history's most effectively enforced economic blockade, confronted with rebellion by at least one-third of his nominal subjects and denied control of a quarter of his national territory by U.S. warplanes is too tough, too brilliant or just too devoted to be toppled from power by covert means.

It is time to ask an embarrassing question: If not this task, to what task is covert action suited in this day and this world? As a matter of efficiency — not morality, not even legality — any large business would look skeptically at a division failing as abjectly as the CIA has failed in Iraq for five long years and questioning giving the agency new resources, new powers and new authority.

But the experts on an independent task force sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations see it differently. In a report released last week, the council's independent experts went for the capillary. Instead of fundamentally questioning the utility of covert operations in the light of the Iraq failure, the experts called for a re-examination of the general ban on the agency's using American journalists, clergymen and Peace Corps workers to carry out covert work.

The experts have created an answer to a nonproblem. I'll let the priests and Peace Corps

workers make their own cases, but here is how one journalist sees it:

The CIA is properly prohibited from interfering in U.S. domestic matters. It cannot construct credible journalistic cover without having its agent(s) be hired by and provide information to an American news organization. That is "blowback" in spooktalk, an illegal pollution of the American information stream by the agency itself. Re-examining the use

of journalistic cover in a report that favors new importance and resources for clandestine operations is extraneous to the spy world's real problems.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States needs an intelligence community to collect and analyze national security information. That means effective use of satellites and reconnaissance aircraft. It may mean paying unsavory characters for tips about Boris Yeltsin's health or

Slobodan Milosevic's intentions, and bugging Moammar Gadhafi's tent.

But there is serious reason to doubt the intelligence community's ability to pull off any of these tricky tasks while it continues to plead incompetence and inability in the case of Iraq. The spymasters ask taxpayers to pay champagne prices for secret operations while the one that everyone knows is being conducted comes on like discount beer gone flat.

Mr. Saddam has been singled out by the international community and two American presidents as the globe's clearest, most active threat to peace. His army is demoralized and impoverished. Intelligence from defectors is available for the asking in Amman and other Arab capitals. And yet Mr. Saddam, like Ol' Man River, just keeps on rolling along.

That has been the fault of U.S. political leaders as much as of agency operatives. The fear of the unknown that kept George Bush from mounting a serious covert operation has survived under Bill Clinton.

Neither White House would risk toppling Mr. Saddam for fear of sparking a breakup of Iraq. A distrust of the fragmented Iraqi opposition, led by the Iraqi National Congress, also dimmed U.S. enthusiasm for a serious covert operation in Baghdad.

Both sets of fears have been grossly exaggerated. A credible, unified alternative to Mr. Saddam is taking shape, as is suggested by the recent cooperation between the INC, which has now established a leadership group inside northern Iraq, and former key figures in Mr. Saddam's Sunni-dominated Baghdad regime. Wafiq Samarrai, a former intelligence general for Mr. Saddam now living in Damascus, is one example of a defector both the INC and the CIA can work with.

The spooks and their political masters need to focus on the real cost that Mr. Saddam's continued hold on power is exacting on the intelligence community's credibility and morale. Chasing after phantom remedies like journalistic cover only compounds a growing problem.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Update Covert Action

WHY WOULD the Council on Foreign Relations call for relaxing rules governing covert action? The answer is simple. Changes may be necessary to avoid limiting the effectiveness of an increasingly valuable foreign policy tool.

The most important function of the clandestine services — mostly found in the CIA — is the collection of human intelligence. Such intelligence can complement other sources and on occasion be the sole source of information. This tends to be true in closed societies, where decision-making and information are limited to a few and where the targeted activity is not easily captured by reconnaissance or eavesdropping.

A second task for the clandestine services is covert action, the carrying out of operations to influence events in another country in which it is deemed important to hide the hand of the U.S. government.

Rules that work to discourage or even prohibit preemptive attacks on terrorists or support for individuals hoping to bring about a change of regime in a hostile country should be repealed. Their effect is to inhibit efforts to work with non-Americans in trying to overthrow dangerous governments — often the best chance to avoid far more costly policies, including the use of military force.

Another area for possible reform involves the use of nonofficial "covers" for hiding and

protecting those involved in clandestine activities.

The question is whether precluding the use of such covers is a luxury the United States can still afford. In the post-Cold War world, the greatest threats are posed by terrorists, drug cartels, other criminal organizations and rogue states. Learning about and dealing with these threats is often achieved best by clandestine means. Some slack can be picked up by making greater use of businessmen and academics, but they may not be enough.

The claim that individuals will be tainted or even endangered if the ban on using them as spies is lifted is dubious. Even with the ban, nothing the U.S. government can do or say can convince others that no American journalist or clergyman or Peace Corps volunteer is a spy, especially as other countries place no such limits on themselves.

In addition, new guidelines governing contacts with foreign nationals have just been issued to operatives abroad the world. There is an obvious desire to avoid the embarrassment, or worse, of placing someone on the payroll who has committed crimes or human rights violations. Our interests, however, sometimes require that we do just that.

Richard N. Haass, principal author of the Council on Foreign Relations study, commenting in The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Foes in Senate

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Cuba's worst enemies are probably the jingo [U.S.] Senators who are shouting for war with Spain and demanding the recognition of the rebels as belligerents. In the Senate, it is admitted that many have war in view. How would the people of the United States have felt if, during the Civil War, the question of granting belligerent rights to the Southern States had been debated in the Upper Chamber of some friendly Power, with the avowed pretext of having in view a war with the United States in the hour of her greatest trouble?

### 1921: No Censorship

WASHINGTON — Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, went on record to-day [Feb. 21] as opposed to film censorship, condemning it on the grounds

that the public is capable of taking care of its own moral standards. He insists that if films are to be censored, women's robes, as well as nude art and statuary should come under the same surveillance.

### 1946: GIs Out of Jobs

WASHINGTON — Voicing grave concern over the rapidly increasing rate of unemployment among returning veterans, General Omar N. Bradley told the American Legion's National Employment Committee yesterday [Feb. 20] that the unemployment rate for veterans is nearly three times greater than that for civilians, with the result that more than 1,000,000 are jobless. General Bradley laid the blame on employers, emphasizing that the "Veterans Administration cannot provide jobs," and said that in January more than 52,000 disabled veterans applied for jobs, but only 6,000 got them.

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الصحافة

OPINION/LETTERS



The French have declared an end to their nuclear testing and gone home. However, on a tiny atoll in the Pacific, their legacy lives on...

She's Just Not Hip Enough for Barney's

By Maureen Dowd

NEW YORK — Barney's is disappointed in me. Barney's thinks I'm a philistine.

But Barney's is not without mercy. This emporium of hip, despite having filed for bankruptcy protection, was willing to take me in hand and educate me.

A letter on creamy store stationery summoned me to Madison Avenue. It was from Barney's senior vice president for creative services, Simon Doonan.

Mr. Doonan said that a column of mine poking fun at

between tulle and mosquito netting.

We met at the cafe in the basement of Barney's. Mr. Doonan, it turned out, was small and British and slyly funny. He was wearing a Romeo Gigli pinstriped suit. A Prada nylon coat was on the chair beside him. "It was expensive," he offered. "But I wanted it."

He made the case that Barney's is about quality and style. "It isn't an obsession about being hip and groovy, for want of a better word," he said. "We don't have an overblown '80s consumer sensibility — we are horrified by that! We don't want to be zhooschy and upscale."

Zhooschy?

"Oh, you know, like Zsa Zsa."

What about the air of amused disdain at Barney's?

"Salespeople can get bored and that can look like smugness," he said.

I said you'd need to be married to Ronald O. Perleman, the billionaire financier, to do serious shopping at Barney's.

"I think he's here in the restaurant," Mr. Doonan said sotto voce. He said celebrities prefer Barney's because they can shop with anonymity.

As if on cue, Jerry Hall anonymously cruised by with a hatbox.

Mr. Doonan walked me around the store, pointing out Alaïa racks constructed from pennies, Dries Van Noten

mannequins decouped in Belgian newspapers sent by the designer, a gold-leaf Chanel counter.

He showed me the mannequins with a Brancusi-inspired stump instead of a head: "I got the idea for the steel base from the Air Italia dinner plate."

Mr. Doonan's bosses, the Pressmans, have created a "unique retailing point of view," he said, such as "Kazuko's one-of-one healing crystal sculptures."

The artist goes into a semitrance when she's making them," he said.

We saw an Issey Miyake shirt with a life preserver on the front. I asked if you inflated it. He looked patient.

We saw "knitwear programs" for men. (Sweaters.) We saw a price Comme des Garçons jacket of orange iridescent plastic. I told Simon I got one like it when I toured the Exxon Valdez oil spill with Dan Quayle.

I looked at an Issey Miyake jacket (\$729 reduced from \$1,465) full of bullet holes, and a Gaultier faux-fur tuxedo jacket (\$569 from \$1,150) before Mr. Doonan drew me away, murmuring "Last season."

My gift certificate was burning a hole in my pocket. Mr. Doonan gave me a computerized list of 2,197 items for \$10 and under. I perused it, feeling like Holly Gocheaply: makeup sponge

refill, eyeshadow refill, ball-point refill, Aramis shaving cream refill, butane refill.

"Everyone loves a refill, you know?" Mr. Doonan said, breezily.

The rest of the selection was also bleak: eyelash groomer, Clinique scruffing lotion, yo yo, Filofax map of Philadelphia.

I decided to mail the certificate back to the bankrupt Barney's. They need every dollar they can get.

The New York Times.

Oil Producers Are Facing Feast and Famine

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — After a long silent spell, energy is in the news again, but with a new twist. In the past 20 years, people have worried about the price of oil soaring too high or falling too low. This is the first time both alarms have circulated at once.

The possibility that Iraq, banned from the market for more than five years by Gulf War sanctions, may soon be selling oil again has set off the worst case of low-price jitters since 1986. That, you may recall, was when Vice President George Bush was dispatched on an emergency mission to urge Saudi Arabia to cut its production and thereby stem an oil price collapse (and, not incidentally, a real estate crash in Texas).

Today, the real price of oil is already lower than it was in 1986. If Iraq and the United Nations agree on a proposal to allow Baghdad to sell \$4 billion worth of oil a year to pay for food and medicine, the price could drop by another dollar or two per barrel. If the rest of OPEC refuses to cut production to prop up the price, Iraq could pump more to meet its dollar quota, causing further price drops. But OPEC colleagues, particularly Saudi Arabia, facing cash deficits of their own, will be reluctant — to put it mildly — to exercise such restraint.

The softness of oil prices is all the more remarkable in that Iraq is not the only major producer that has been subtracted from the world market. Russia was the world's largest oil producer only a few years ago. Since then its output (as well as its domestic consumption) has crashed, by about half. Though it's impossible to guess when Russian production might recover, most economic analyses predict low oil prices for years to come.

Those who are looking at resources, however, see an entirely different picture. They see a world astonishingly close to its year of peak output and therefore to the years when production will inexorably decline with accompanying price increases. Because most oil is found in very large deposits and

worldwide exploration has been intense, these analysts believe that most of the possible large new finds have already been checked out. They agree that the world's ultimately recoverable oil amounts to about 2,000 billion barrels.

A soon-to-be-released analysis by James MacKenzie of the World Resources Institute, using generally accepted projections of demand growth, finds that global production is likely to peak from 2007 to 2016. L. F. Ivanhoe, a petroleum geologist, predicts that the "permanent global oil shortage," a time of tight markets when small disruptions could prompt large price increases, will begin sometime between 2000 and 2010. Mr. MacKenzie's conclusion is that the few intervening years "define the time frame for developing responses and introducing replacement energy sources."

If these two contradictory world views were not unsettling enough, there are hints that electric cars may finally be coming, a technological transformation that would change the world oil market — and with it world politics — beyond recognition.

Increasingly, oil is the transportation fuel. Globally, motor vehicles account for a third of oil use, with the fraction rising steadily. Thus a major cut in oil demand in this one sector would mean a major cut in overall use.

Few doubt that a good electric car would swiftly capture at least a large share of the half-trillion-dollar global auto market. The promise of quiet streets and of blue skies over polluted cities would be reason enough. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and oil imports are added bonuses. The question has always been when and if a good enough battery or other power source could be developed.

A growing number of auto industry executives believe that the moment is just around the corner. In Europe, a large

consortium is testing a new battery that uses zinc and air. It can run several hundred miles on one charge and be refueled in two minutes by switching batteries. Another partnership, of Mercedes-Benz and the Swiss maker of the Swatch watch, will be selling a new city car at the end of 1997. An electric version is expected soon thereafter.

The big news in the United States is General Motors' decision last month to begin selling its electric prototype after years of holding it off the market. Though the Impact uses a clunky old lead-acid battery, the rest of its technology is so good that until the company was ready to take the electric plunge, it found the car's rave reviews embarrassing. Though GM, with Ford and Chrysler, had pushed for and won modifications in the California law requiring the introduction of electric cars, the company's move to get into the market first with the Impact speaks louder about its expectations for this technology.

If electric cars compete against low-priced gasoline, imagine the consequences of eliminating a large slice of global oil demand in a few decades. Prices would fall and stay low. Countries dependent on oil revenues could be ravaged. One might expect political instability in already troubled OPEC countries, but it would matter less. Some countries' oil-revenue-fueled march to acquire nuclear weapons would be halted, but there might also be a much greater use of nuclear energy. And much more.

It seems that computers aren't the only cause of technological and economic upheaval just ahead. For reasons of very high prices, or very low ones, familiar old atoms — of carbon mostly — may do their share as well.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

at a Real Solution

Give It More Help

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russian Matters

Regarding "Get to Work on a NATO-Russia Security Treaty" (Opinion, Feb. 16): Flora Lewis takes the expansion of NATO as given. This has become a counter-productive idea.

NATO should no more dictate to Russia than Russia to NATO. An enlarged NATO will never come to a satisfactory arrangement with Russia. Instead, NATO should come to an agreement with Russia that underwrites the security of central and eastern European states. The details won't be easy, but let's at least make it feasible.

IAN ELLIOTT, Sheffield, England.

Regarding "Russians Are Grumpy, and the West Is Involved" (Opinion, Feb. 13):

Why does it always seem that when people are facing a domestic problem, they want to blame foreigners? The author's survey finding that Russians see the West as trying to undermine their economy is just another example of people denying the reality of their domestic problems.

Russians who seem to think the West is to blame for encouraging an aggressive economic transformation should look to the politicians overseeing privatization. It is the same old story: the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. These unhappy Russians should hold some of their own accountable for their actions.

CHRIS GUILDS, Brno, Czech Republic.

Regarding "Restore the Might of the Russian State and Its Status" (Opinion, Feb. 21):

Russia's Communist Party would, in the words of its leader, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, take Russia out of "its humiliating position" of no longer being a superpower.

He still hasn't understood that the Kremlin, excepting military might, never was a superpower, and that it was

precisely its superiority in military strength that kept the country in a "humiliating position" in other areas.

To quote the Soviet foreign minister at the time, Eduard Shevardnadze, writing in these pages almost six years ago ("Perestroika: Reflections From Atop the Powder Keg," May 14, 1990): "One-sided progress in arms manufacture, paradoxically weakened the country's security in its most important area — the situation of the citizen. While proud of having achieved military parity with the United States, we have forgotten that we cannot yet even dream of parity in, say, disposable syringes."

Mr. Zyuganov should ponder Mr. Shevardnadze's following comments: "The belief that we are a great country and that we should be respected for this is deeply ingrained in me, as in everyone. But great in what? Territory? Population? Quantity of arms? Or the people's troubles? The individual's lack of rights? Life's disorderliness? In what do we, who have virtually the highest infant mortality rate on our planet, take pride? It is not easy answering the questions: Who are you and who do you wish to be? A country

which is feared or a country which is respected? A country of power or a country of kindness?"

ERIK SVANE, Paris.

Peace in Cricket

Regarding "Solidarity, for Once, in Cricket" (Feb. 14): On Feb. 13, an amazing event took place in Sri Lanka. A team of Indian and Pakistani cricketers played the Sri Lankan team in Colombo, expressing solidarity with the Sri Lankans who felt slighted when Australia and the West Indies decided to skip their matches in Colombo for fear of bombings.

At a time when strategists all over the world seem to see only a potential nuclear conflagration between India and Pakistan, I hope they will spare a moment and acknowledge some genuinely positive developments in the Indian subcontinent. Cross-border trade has begun, a preferential trade agreement is signed, and Indians and Pakistanis are playing in one team again. Is it "just" cricket? No; something fundamentally more far-reaching seems to be happening.

SALIL TRIPATHI, Singapore.

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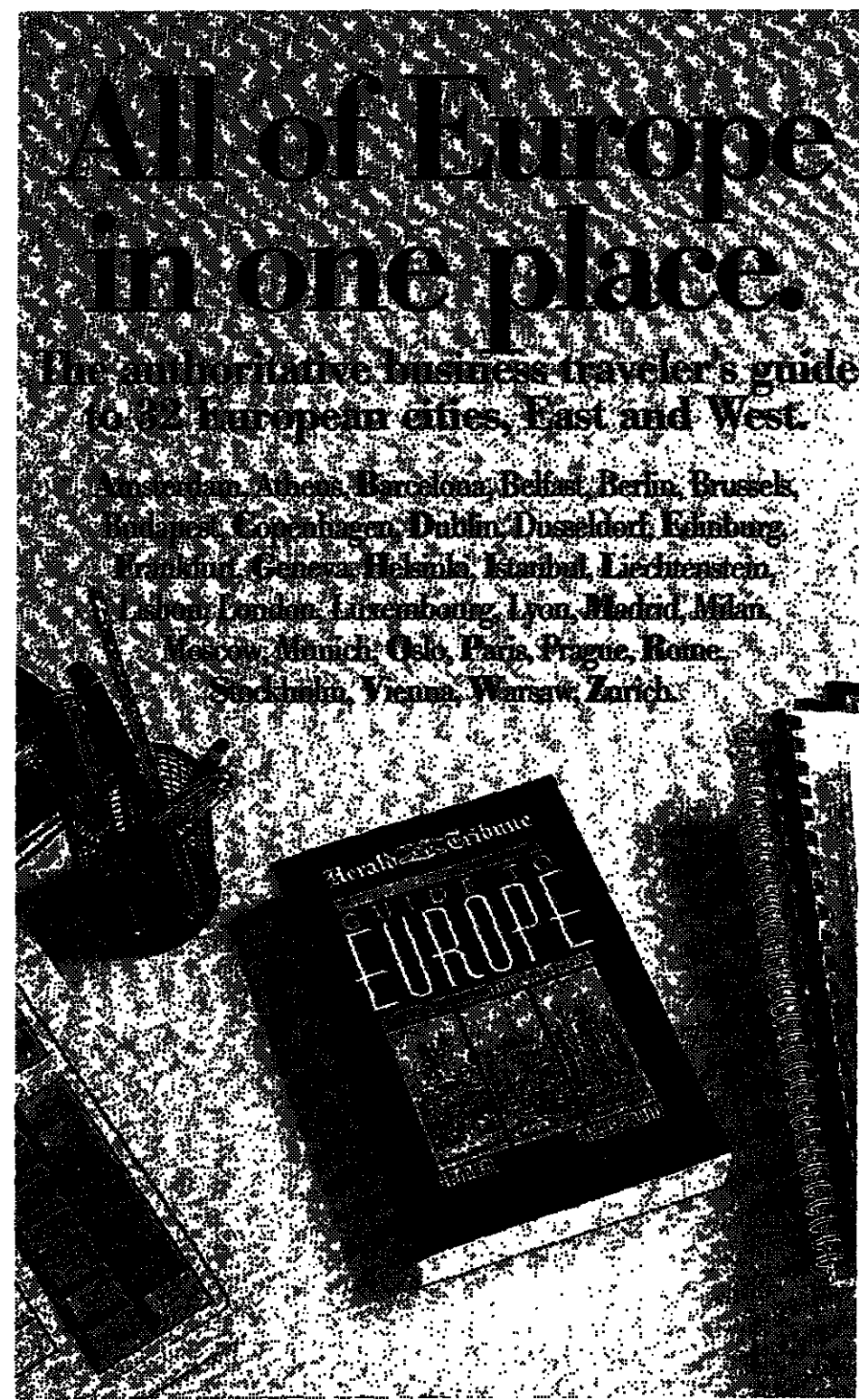
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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Deep Blue: Can a Mean Chess-Playing Machine Really Think?

By Bruce Weber  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — As the world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, rallied from behind and stormed to victory last week over Deep Blue, the IBM computer that is the newest and strongest inanimate challenger to human chess supremacy, the sanctity of human intelligence seemed to be under attack. People remain the smartest entities on the planet, for a little while longer, anyway. Or so the prevailing sentiment would have it.

But for many cognitive scientists, computer experts and philosophers, the question is not: Which entity is more intelligent? Rather, it is: What is intelligence, anyway? The smart answer is: It depends on whom you ask.

Both Kasparov and his adviser on computers, Frederick Friedel, said this week that they felt Deep Blue, with its vast computational excavations of each chess position, had begun to emanate signs of artificial intelligence, the first they had ever sensed from a machine.

"As it goes deeper and deeper, it displays elements of strategic understanding," Mr. Friedel said of Deep Blue. "Somewhere out there, mere tactics are translating into strategy. This is the closest thing I've seen to computer intelligence. It's a weird form of intelligence, the beginning of intelligence. But you can feel it. You can smell it."

Herbert Simon, a professor of computer science, psychology and philosophy at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, concurred. Any computer thinks to some degree, he said, when it brings to bear the element of problem solving he calls selectivity — that is, a sense of knowing where to look in its warehouse of information for its answer to a question.

Human thought, he said, consists of "first, a great capacity for recognition, and second, a capability for selective research."

Deep Blue has to be considered a thinker, he said, because along with its colossal ability "to spin its wheels," the brute force calculation which is the traditional strength of computers, it also

has a sophisticated evaluation system. In other words, Deep Blue, like a human being, does not have to search out each and every possible chess move to discover the best option; it has the ability, programmed in its software, to recognize useless possibilities and discard them along the way, a function that increases its efficiency.

This, of course, is what a human chess player does; Mr. Kasparov cannot match the computer's searching speed, but with his intuition and experience, he does not have to. He recognizes fruitless possibilities instinctively.

It was in 1957 that Dr. Simon, whose lifelong research has focused on the human thought process and who won a Nobel Prize in economics in 1978, predicted that a computer would be the world chess champion within a decade; in that service, he helped design a computer program that tried to emulate the thought processes of a grandmaster.

He proved to be wrong, and today he says he did not understand it would be brute force as opposed to selectivity that would bring a chess computer to an equal

footing with men and women. But that does not diminish the accomplishment of Deep Blue, he said, which with its powerful amalgam of brute force and selectivity, is not unlike what humans do, if different in the ratio of its elements.

There are different types of thinking, he added, "but I would call what Deep Blue does thinking."

Baloney, said John R. Searle, a philosophy professor at the University of California at Berkeley and the author of "The Rediscovery of the Mind" (MIT Press, 1992), which argues against the possibility of mechanical thought.

"From a purely mathematical point of view," Dr. Searle said, "chess is a trivial game because there's perfect information about it. For any given position there's an optimal move; it's solvable. It's not like football or war. It's a great game for us because our minds can't see the solution, but the fact that we will build machines that can do it better than we can is no more important than the fact that we can build pocket calculators that can add and subtract better than we can."

Dr. Searle scoffed at Mr. Friedel's sense that the calculating power of Deep Blue had begun to evoke the feel of an intelligent being.

"I could say the same thing about my pocket calculator," he said. "In the early days I could outwit it. Divide 10 by 3, then multiply that by 3 again. You wouldn't get 10 again; you'd get 9.999999. Now, they have tricks to solve that. But in order to get human intelligence, you've got to be conscious. Does the computer worry about its next move? Does it worry about whether its wife is bored by the length of the games?"

**V**IRTUALLY everyone seems to agree on two things. One is that it is inevitable that a computer will eventually be a world chess champion. The other is that whatever the accomplishment of Deep Blue, the accomplishment of its creators is sublime.

"In building a path-breaking, successful program, the IBM team has definitively demonstrated artistry that is im-

pressive and moving," said David Gelernter, the Yale art historian and computer scientist. "But the artistry is on display in the code, the program they wrote, more than in the chess game played by the computer, which is hard to associate with their own creativity and artistry."

A. Joseph Hoane, one of Deep Blue's programmers, said after the match that there was no question they could go on and improve the machine, but he wondered aloud whether he wanted to be part of it. The research was undertaken as part of a more general effort to bring powerful parallel processing technology to bear on complex computational problems, a field of study with proven applications in such diverse areas as pharmacology, data mining, finance and air traffic control.

"I want my work to be fundamentally useful, and after this I have to be shown that it is," Mr. Hoane said. "At this point I have to wonder whether I'd be spending my time doing computer science or whether I'd be spending it improving the way a computer plays chess."

## Clue to Asthma Attacks: Can Food Be a Cause?

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Could food allergies contribute to asthma attacks? Allergies to pollen, molds, dust mites and animal dander often touch off asthma attacks in susceptible people. Now, a new study has linked food allergies to the respiratory difficulties that underlie asthma.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins Children's Center in Baltimore have reported that some children with asthma who are also allergic to one or more foods may fail to respond well to asthma treatment unless they avoid the foods they react to.

The study, which examined the responses of 26 children with asthma and known food allergies, showed that when the youngsters were fed small disguised samples of foods to which they were allergic, 12 developed respiratory symptoms like coughing, wheezing and a tight feeling in the chest, and 7 of the 12 developed a hyperresponsive, or irritable, airway, a frequent prelude to an asthma attack. The children tested

were allergic to foods like eggs, wheat, cow's milk, soy and fish.

While previous studies had connected food allergies to respiratory symptoms, the new study is believed to be the first to use lung-function tests that showed actual changes in children's airways when they consumed allergy-provoking foods.

The findings were reported in the current issue of The American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine. The researchers, led by Dr. Hugh A. Sampson, a specialist in pediatric allergy, concluded that some children whose asthma was not well controlled by medication should be tested for food allergies. Such tests usually involve placing the child on a very basic, highly restricted diet, then reintroducing foods that are possible culprits, one at a time. In deciding whom to test, the researchers suggested examining children with a history of skin rashes and those whose parents think that eating a particular food makes the asthma worse.

Jane E. Brody

## Writing Style and the Risk of Alzheimer's

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Alzheimer's disease, the dreaded affliction of old age, might show its first subtle effects when its victims are as young as 20.

In a study based on the autobiographies of young women about to join an order of nuns, researchers have reported that the women's writing styles when they were in their 20s predicted with uncanny accuracy which of them would be severely demented with Alzheimer's disease six decades later. The study was published Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The 93 nuns in the study were born before 1917. Four years after they entered the convent, just before they took their vows and permanently joined the School Sisters of Notre Dame, they were asked to write brief autobiographies.

Now the women are in their 80s, and nearly a third have developed Alzheimer's disease — an incidence similar to that found in the general population. Fourteen have died, and autopsies were done on their brains to look for definitive marks of Alzheimer's disease.

When the investigators, most of whom are at the University of Ken-

tucky, began their study, they expected to find that education and an active mind protected against Alzheimer's disease. But, to their surprise, they found that education offered no protection, at least in this study group. Instead, they found hints that Alzheimer's disease could have already begun in some women by the time they entered the convent.

The nuns whose sentences were grammatically complex and packed with ideas when they were in their 20s remained sharp of mind when they were in their 80s. In contrast, almost all those whose sentences were simple and comparatively devoid of complex grammatical constructions were demented six decades later. The researchers found that, without knowing the fate of the writer of each sample, they could use their writing to predict with 90 percent accuracy which ones would develop Alzheimer's.

The advantage of studying the nuns was that they lived together in the same environment for 60 years, so vagaries of diet or other environmental influences did not affect their Alzheimer's risk. All were white, and they had similar backgrounds. So this study does not address the question of whether race, reproductive history, diet or environment can affect the risk of Alzheimer's disease.

The most telling linguistic feature

was idea density, a measurement, imported from the field of psycholinguistics, that looks at how many ideas are in a given piece of writing. Dr. Susan J. Kemper, a psycholinguist who is an author of the study, said that researchers used idea-density measurements to categorize texts according to how difficult they are to read and understand.

One later analyzed the autobiographies, without knowing whether the nuns had developed Alzheimer's disease, and a second later independently checked 10 percent of the time. The two raters concurred nearly 90 percent of the time.

**T**HE two nuns in the study whose writings were at the extremes when rated for idea density were both 20 years old when they wrote their autobiographies, and both had high school degrees. One wrote: "At the time of my entrance, I was in good health and had had no serious illnesses before this time."

The other nun wrote: "Now I am wandering about in 'Dove's Lane' waiting, yet only three weeks to follow in the footsteps of my Spouse, bound to Him by the Holy Vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience."

The first nun got bachelor's and master's degrees and died of Alzheimer's

about six decades later. The second nun got a bachelor's degree and is still alive, her mind keen and her memory intact.

Dr. James A. Mortimer, an Alzheimer's researcher at the University of South Florida and an author of the study, said that he could hardly believe the results because he had hypothesized that continuing education might help keep aging brains sharp and prevent Alzheimer's.

"To me, it was the most bizarre finding on earth," Dr. Mortimer said. But he added that he was now convinced that Alzheimer's disease might well be "a lifelong disease," one that progresses very slowly and manifests itself as dementia only when a certain threshold in brain damage is reached.

The development and progress of Alzheimer's disease seem to be influenced by genetic factors, he added. Researchers have identified a handful of genes that cause Alzheimer's disease in families and have found others indicating a predisposition to the disease. In that sense, Dr. Mortimer said, Alzheimer's disease might be like atherosclerosis, which is also most likely in people with genetic predispositions and which can first appear as fatty streaks on the walls of arteries when people are in their 20s and are showing no obvious symptoms.

## IN BRIEF

## Further Treatment After Prostate Removal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Men who have their cancerous prostates removed in the hope that surgery alone will cure them should know they may have a one-in-three chance of needing additional cancer therapy, researchers reported.

Surgery is one of the most common ways to try to cure prostate cancer, the second-leading cancer killer of men in the United States.

A study of more than 3,000 Medicare patients found 35 percent received radiation treatment, hormone injections or had one or both testicles removed within five years of the original prostate surgery. The study, by Grace Lu-Yao of the Health Care Financing Administration, appears in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

## A Newfound Mammal

NEW YORK (NYT) — A mammal species previously unknown to science, a nocturnal, squirrel-like rodent, has been discovered in the Philippines. The mammal, called the Panay cloudrunner, was found as scientists race the chainsaw to document and preserve animals in the islands' fast disappearing forests.

The cloudrunner, a tree climber, weighs more than 2 pounds, has a tail longer than its body and, according to local hunters, rarely leaves its den during the day. "The cloudrunner is very similar in size, appearance and habits to our North American fox squirrel," said



The Panay cloudrunner, from the Philippines, a new one on science.

Dr. Robert Kennedy, a researcher at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History and Science. "But the fox squirrel is diurnal, eats nuts instead of fruit and it has a somewhat bushier tail."

## Calories Not Chemicals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Diets too rich in calories and fats or alcohol pose

a bigger threat of cancer for humans than minor chemicals in their food, a committee of the National Research Council said in a report released Thursday.

Naturally occurring cancer-causing chemicals are far more common in foods than synthetic carcinogens, but both are consumed at such low levels they appear to pose little threat to human health, the report said.

## How to Fight Tooth Decay Early

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Many adults in the United States are justifiably envious of young people who grew up drinking fluoridated water, using fluoride toothpastes and rinses and having sealants applied to protect the chewing surfaces of their teeth.

Children and young adults today have far fewer cavities than members of the pre-fluoride generation, many of whom spent a significant part of their childhood in dentists' offices and now spend a significant part of their incomes trying to hang on to teeth that have rotted to the roots.

Indeed, no less a source than the National Institute of Dental Research has repeatedly rejoiced in the findings of a 1986-87 survey of oral health among schoolchildren. Half of the schoolchildren in the United States have never had a cavity, the federal agency concluded.

But is this really true? And is this proudly proclaimed finding prompting parents and health-care agencies to overlook the real and often serious dental needs of millions of American children?

Two professionals at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Dr. Burton Edelstein and Dr. Chester Douglass, maintain that the 50 percent cavity-free claim is a myth derived by ignoring decay in baby, or primary, teeth and by averaging the decay in permanent teeth among children from 5 to 17 years old.

If decay in primary teeth is included, these experts report, 42 percent of kindergartners have been affected by tooth decay, half of 7-year-olds have had at least one decayed tooth and children younger than 9 have an average of nearly four decayed or filled tooth surfaces.

And if progress of decay is tracked through the childhood years, the Harvard experts say, 84.4 percent rather than 50 percent of the nation's 17-year-olds have had decay in one or more permanent teeth. Only one in six 17-year-olds can legitimately say, "Look, Ma, no cavities."

The 50-percent-cavities-free statistic was derived by averaging the decay experience of all children who have at least one permanent tooth, from preschoolers who have not had their permanent teeth long enough for them to decay to high school seniors

who have had plenty of time for decay to develop.

The 50 percent figure may be breeding complacency about the extent of dental disease in children, which is still major, the Harvard researchers say. They, among many other experts, point out that the problem of tooth decay is almost entirely preventable if parents and society do their jobs right.

**A**S Dr. Michael Till, a pediatric dentist at the University of Minnesota, put it: "Dental decay is an elective disease. You can choose to have it or not."

Baby teeth that are going to fall out in a few years may seem unimportant. But a decayed baby tooth can spread infection into the permanent tooth that will take its place or into the surrounding dental tissues, resulting in a painful and possibly dangerous abscess, and in feeding and sleeping problems.

Primary teeth help to properly align the emerging permanent teeth; a decayed tooth can change the spacing of teeth and may be lost prematurely. This, in turn, can interfere with speech and cause permanent teeth to come in crooked, necessitating costly orthodontic work later on.

To maximize resistance to decay, every child needs dietary fluorides, as are commonly used in many places in Europe. Only about half the U.S. population, and very little of the world population, has a fluoridated water supply, and many children who consume well water do not benefit from this public-health measure.

If the household water does not have adequate amounts of fluoride, babies should be given supplements of the mineral starting at birth, Dr. Till said.

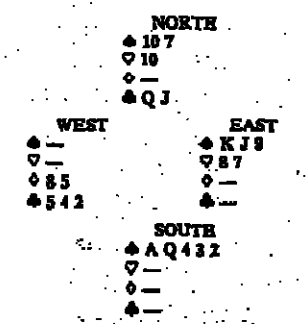
## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**S**OUTH disregarded the vulnerability on the diagrammed deal and received appropriate punishment. West's double was negative, showing the minor suits, and East's double was for penalties. Players who prefer doubles not be for penalties in such situations, when the opponents have raised a suit, might lose an opportunity in this situation.

The heart queen was led and won with the ace in dummy. A low heart was played and East took the king and played the club king. The club queen was led to the ace and West shifted to the diamond queen. Dummy's king was taken by the ace and East returned a heart.

South threw a diamond, and West ruffed and cashed the diamond jack. The diamond ten was led, ruffed and over-ruffed to reach this ending:



East led a heart and South ruffed. Desperate, perhaps demoralized, he cashed the spade ace and suffered a penalty of 1,100. He could have saved a trick by leading a low trump, since he would have been able to reach the dummy if East then returned a heart. But it hardly mattered; 800 would have been a top score for East-West, since the usual contract at other tables was a part-score.

## BOOKS

## SPEAK SUNLIGHT

By Alan Jolis. 192 pages. \$19.95. St. Martin's/Wyatt. 217 pages. \$15. Hamish Hamilton.

## SONGDOGS

By Colum McCann. 312 pages. \$22.50. Metropolitan Books.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

**T**HESE are two novels about growing up, about the things the adults didn't say, the things left unresolved. They are both about loneliness, too, the need to go back home again, even while knowing it cannot be done. These are two very different childhoods, and yet they have a family resemblance in their richness and lyricism.

Alan Jolis's "Speak Sunlight" is a follow-up to his first novel, "Mercedes and

the House of Rainbows," which was a funny and poignant look at the unorthodox growing up of a young American boy who lives in Europe with parents only rarely glimpsed.

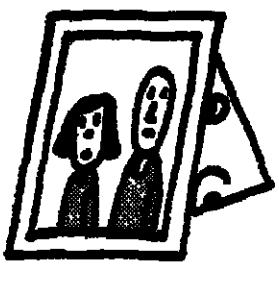
This largely autobiographical book tells the story of a Spanish couple, Manolo and Maruja, who act as surrogate parents for the narrator. They are grotesques lovingly described, he silent and put upon, she dramatic and wide as a house. They give the boy what he doesn't have, an atmosphere, a family, with all the sadness and phantasmagoric roughness of Franco-era Spain.

Here is an adolescent boy let loose in Pamplona during the San Fermin festival, and a very different Pamplona it is from Hemingway's or from newspaper stories. Jolis has a fine eye for the telling detail, and he brings back to life not only the dust and

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Alexandre Croutzet, a surfer living in Lacanau-Océan, France, is reading "Explication des oiseaux" by the Portuguese writer Antonio Lobo Antunes.

"A man dies mentally and resurrects his relationship with his wife from a distant point of view. It's fascinating and disturbing." (Charlotte Sector, IHT)



drink and melancholy joy of the festival, but also the daily rhythm of a Spain hardly recognizable to the modern tourist, the poverty and the intensity before the go-go years and the tapas bars.

It was a time when the culture gap between Spaniards and foreign tourists was unfathomable. Here is the bakery in Pamplona where

Manolo's sister Araceli works: "Once in a while tourists actually enter. They assume foolishly that this is a pastry shop like any other. They stand there sweaty and large, knowing nothing, not even Spanish, their feet swimming in dusty sandals. Their tie-dyed T-shirts and shorts and backpacks fill the store with flashy colors,

and Araceli responds with a fervor of activity. . . . As for payment, those big oxen open their palm and Araceli, with the precision of a small bird, picks out the coins needed."

In his first novel, Colum McCann tells the story of an Irishman born under unlikely and unforgiving circumstances who becomes a brilliant but decidedly uncommercial photographer.

He marries a Mexican woman, and the two eventually will travel across the landscape of poverty in Mexico and in America, while he looks for light and she for some old-fashioned tenderness. The story is told by their son, who has been traveling over the same ground looking for his vanished mother.

He finds her past, snapshots of it. While they still lived in Mexico, she raised chickens while her husband worked in his dark room:

"There was also an odd rooster that never crowed in the morning. She called him José after a local character whose lips had been sewn together when he lost a bet in a bar. Even after the stitches were taken out José never said a word. He walked around silently with his ebony hair slicked back with cooking grease, his mouth in a sneer, the bottom lip peppered with scarholes. When he passed my parents' house, José stared at his namesake rooster with a great brown bitterness. One morning they found the bird strangled on the front doorstep with a note in Spanish that read: 'Now we speak.'"

The son will return to Ireland to ask his dying father why, how, where. There is an answer of sorts, but it's not one he wished to hear. Now we speak.

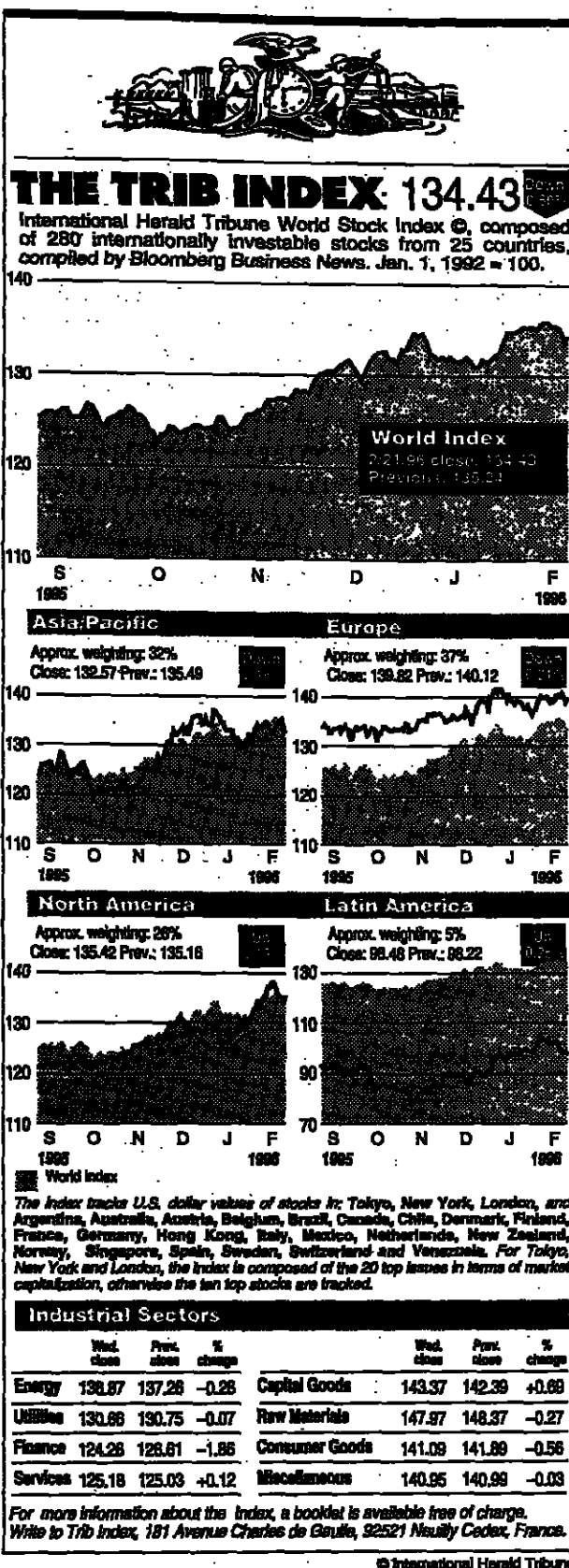
International Herald Tribune



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1996

PAGE 11



## Acorn: A Place in the Sun Firm Prepares to Cash In on Know-How

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

**HISTON, England** — For years Acorn Computer Group PLC has epitomized the dark side of British industrial life — a company with terrific technology but little ability to convert it into products, much less profit.

But now, after more than a decade of descent, the company's fortunes have started to soar.

Last month, Acorn unveiled a partnership that put the company on the crest of what some say could be one of the biggest waves to lift the computer industry in years.

The company has agreed with the American software designer Oracle Corp. to design a so-called Net server device that is intended to be on the market by year-end.

The unit, about the size of a telephone book, will carry a price of less than \$500 and is intended to give users full access to the Internet as well as the ability to perform simple tasks such as word-processing.

It is that type of device, and the prospect of affordable on-line computing for a mass market, that has led many to predict an imminent "fourth

wave" of growth for the industry — after mainframes, minicomputers and personal computers.

For this apparent success in restoring Acorn's long-lost commercial luster, many people credit David Lee, the man brought in last August by the company's largest shareholder, Olivetti SpA of Italy, to shape up Acorn or else.

"Some people here were horrified when I initially told them that we are not a research institute, that our technologies had to have a market and that we had to make a profit," Mr. Lee said. But since Mr. Lee's arrival, Acorn has changed almost beyond recognition.

Last year, it shed a third of its staff of 180 and sold its rinky headquarters. This month it took its biggest step so far, spinning off its largest division — its unprofitable education unit, which sells hardware and software to British schools — into a 50-50 joint venture with Apple Computer Inc.

"It leaves us standing as more of a pure design and technology group," Mr. Lee said.

After years of watching his Acorn investment struggle and tumble, Marco De Benedetti, managing director of Olivetti Telemedia, has turned

See ACORN, Page 15

## A Financial Showdown Looms in Bond Markets

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

**NEW YORK** — These are turbulent times in world finance, and nowhere more so than on American bond markets, where the populists and the hard money are slugging it out with the same intensity as the U.S. presidential candidates.

Add the international deals by billion-dollar hedge funds during the past half-year, and you have a recipe for uncertainty, volatility and contradictory signals that far exceeds the ability of Delphic utterances by Alan Greenspan to unnerve investors.

Two days of Congressional testimony by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board caused the Dow Jones industrial average to swing down 44.79 points on Tuesday and back up by 57.44 points on Wednesday as Wall Street appeared to decide that "the end of the world isn't coming, and we overreacted," as James Weiss, a money manager at State Research and Management, said to Bloomberg Business News.

What is happening in the bond markets is of much longer duration. According to Pravin Banker, who runs his own

See BONDS, Page 12

## Japan Plans To Probe Film Competition

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — Two days before a visit by Japan's prime minister to the United States, its Fair Trade Commission announced Wednesday that it would investigate unfair competition in the Japanese photo film market.

The U.S. film company Eastman Kodak Co. had demanded a probe, contending that the film market in Japan was dominated by four wholesalers loyal to the rival Fuji Photo Film Co.

The sudden announcement by the commission, Japan's anti-monopoly watchdog, gives Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto a "gift" for President Bill Clinton when they meet in California on Friday.

Although U.S.-Japan trade friction has eased since an accord on auto trade last June, the two leaders are likely to differ over renewal of a semiconductor trade agreement expiring in July.

The decision to investigate film could be interpreted as an attempt to appease the United States on one trade front while holding the line on another.

A commission spokesman denied any connection between the decision and Mr. Hashimoto's trip, but the Trade Ministry issued a statement in English within hours of the announcement that called the investigation "significant."

The commission cited the "oligopolistic nature" of the film market and said it was responding to "significant interest" internationally in the competitive situation.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### GM's Challenge: Economizing Subtly

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

**WARREN, Michigan** — With the merger of its Pontiac and GMC divisions, General Motors Corp. has sent a clear signal of a strategy it plans to pursue in the years to come: Keep well-known brand names alive while seeking savings in areas that customers are less likely to notice.

As expected, GM, the largest automaker in the world, announced Tuesday that it was combining the staffs and dealer networks of Pontiac and GMC into a single division.

But the new division will continue to sell cars with the Pontiac name and trucks with the GMC name, and it will maintain separate advertising agencies and campaigns.

That approach represents an ambitious bet by Ronald Zarella, vice president for North American marketing at GM, that the company can make money with eight lines of cars and trucks that are advertised separately: Chevrolet, Geo, Saturn, Oldsmobile, Buick, Cadillac, Pontiac and GMC. No other big carmaker comes close to maintaining that many lines.

Some in the industry say the strategy may be difficult to execute.

"They must consolidate the divisions to save money," said Martin Anderson, an associate director of the international motor vehicle program at Massachusetts Institute of Techno-

logy. "That is in some ways in opposition to the brand challenge, which is to keep the brands separate."

But Wall Street analysts have been fairly enthusiastic, while warning that Tuesday's move was not likely to have any appreciable impact on GM's bottom line or on investors, at least in the short term.

Still, "it's a much more efficient way to market the vehicles," said Philip Fricke, an auto industry analyst at Prudential Securities.

To try to make the strategy work, GM already has been producing cars and trucks that vary considerably in their exterior sheet metal but that have the same engines, transmissions and other important systems. It has also been gradually consolidating its white-collar staff. Mr. Zarella and Roy Roberts, general manager of the GMC division, said they had not decided how many jobs would be eliminated, if any, as a result of the merger.

"We want to look at the vision for this new division; we want to look at the structure for this new division," Mr. Roberts said. He was named to head the combined Pontiac-GMC.

But in any case, there will be fewer GM managers handling the distribution of cars and trucks to dealers in each of the dozen or so regions into which Pontiac and GMC divide the United States, Mr. Zarella said.

"The expectation is we'll have one zone manager per zone instead of two," he said.

The new division is merging the Pontiac and GMC sales, service, personnel, communications and marketing-services operations. But it will retain separate Pontiac and GMC brand managers, who deal directly with manufacturing and engineering executives and who try to give a distinctive look to each line of vehicles.

Mr. Zarella said he did not foresee any further consolidation of GM's divisions. The speculation in Detroit had been that Oldsmobile might also be folded into another division soon, because it has shrunk from selling a million cars in 1986 to only 388,000 last year.

But Mr. Zarella said Oldsmobile could recover. "In a couple of years, anybody who sells cars is going to want an Oldsmobile franchise," he said. But until then, "there's going to be a couple of difficult years for Oldsmobile."

Oldsmobile plans to introduce a midsize Outlass sedan next autumn and a slightly larger midsize sedan, the Intrigue, next year.

Several personnel changes in addition to the appointment of Mr. Roberts accompanied Tuesday's announcement of the combination of Pontiac and GMC.

Among them, John Middlebrook, the general manager of Pontiac, was transferred to the same position at Chevrolet, which is the largest GM division, and Jimmy Perkins, the general manager of Chevrolet, will work with Mr. Middlebrook during a transition period and then retire May 1.

## Volvo's Car Losses Pull Back Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**GOTEBORG, Sweden** — Volvo AB posted a 21 percent drop in pretax profit in 1995 from the previous year and said Wednesday that it would eliminate more than 2,000 jobs to offset the decline.

Pretax profit fell to 13 billion kronor (\$1.88 billion) last year.

The Swedish automaker said fourth-quarter pretax profit fell 38 percent, chiefly because of a loss in its car division, where the job reductions are to take place.

The division's 2.28 billion-kronor loss included a 303 million-kronor charge for previous reductions in staff numbers.

Volvo shares closed down 2 kronor, at 134.50 kronor.

The car division's loss undercut gains by the truck and construction equipment divisions.

"The passenger car market has been marked by sharpening competition and declining operating margins," Chief Executive Soren Gyll said. "This also

applies to Volvo cars, which is reporting an unsatisfactory result, particularly in the fourth quarter."

Volvo blamed the losses in the car division on falling demand, high production costs and unfavorable foreign exchange rates late in the year.

Mr. Gyll attributed the division's losses in part, too, to product development costs, which he said should level off in the future.

Car sales did rise in 1995, as did those of trucks. Volvo sold 76,300 trucks, compared with 68,500 in 1994, and 374,600 cars, against 351,000.

The layoffs in the car division will include 760 jobs in marketing and administration, 1,200 workers at plants in Sweden and 300 at assembly plants in Belgium and Canada.

"This was a lousy report, considering that market conditions won't get better than they were in 1995," said Bjorn Germer, chief analyst at the Mauter Fondkommission, who has recommended selling the stock. "It's very hard for

the Volvo car division to get more money without new models, and you can't get new models without spending more money. That's why bigger is more beautiful in the auto business."

(AP, Bloomberg)

**■ Ulcer Drug Lifts Astra's Result**

Astra AB's pretax profit rose 25 percent in 1995 from the previous year, to 12.1 billion kronor, partly from strong sales of the Swedish pharmaceutical company's anti-ulcer drug Losec. The Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

Boosted by the results, the company said it would list two classes of its shares on the New York Stock Exchange after May 20.

Sales worldwide, including those through license deals and U.S. sales through Astra Merck, rose 22 percent, to 21 billion kronor. Direct sales of Losec rose 53 percent, to 15.3 billion kronor.

Astra shares closed up 2.5 kronor, at 296 kronor.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	£	¥	DM	FF	Sc	HK	S\$	NT	Other
American	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
British	1.000	74.60	1.418	122.48	4.831	6.355	0.746	1.000	0.746
Canadian	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
French	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
German	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
Japanese	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
Swiss	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
U.S. dollar	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000
Other	1.362	100.00	1.936	166.37	6.559	7.460	1.000	1.362	1.000

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
American	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
British	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
German	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
American	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
British	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
German	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Forward Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
American	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
British	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
German	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

## Global One Holding Talks On Joining Swiss Group

Bloomberg Business News

**ZURICH** — Global One, a joint venture of France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom AG and Sprint Corp., is in talks with three Swiss companies about joining a new telephone company.

Michael Bessat, Global One's Swiss marketing director, said it was talking with Swiss Federal Railways, which is forming the company with Union Bank of Switzerland and the Federation of Migros Cooperatives, the largest Swiss retailer. The three Swiss companies plan to form a company to compete after Switzerland deregulates its telephone market in 1998.

On Tuesday, Global One said it would set up a new Swiss operation by merging France Telecom Network Services (Suisse) SA and Sprint Telecommunications Services (Switzerland) SA. Global One said it aimed to capture 20 percent of the Swiss telecommunications market.

In Paris, Global One said it had won its first contract, a three-year deal with LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA to provide the French luxury goods company with services in the 50 countries in which it does business.

In London, British Telecommunications PLC announced it was in talks with the Italian state energy company Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA to create a telecommunications partnership in Italy.

"We're at the talking stage, not a deal stage," said Paul Sharma, a spokesman for BT.

**CITILANDMARK S.A.**  
16, avenue Marie-Thérèse, L-2132 Luxembourg  
R.C. B 25480

**NOTICE TO THE UNITHOLDERS**

Unitholders are hereby informed of the following changes in the Sales Prospectus:

- The Asia Income Fund may invest up to 100% of the net assets in private placements which are neither listed nor deal on a regulated market.
- Dealing Days for the Asia Income Fund are fixed as the 15th day of each month (or the next following banking business day in Luxembourg if the Dealing Day is not a full banking business day in Luxembourg).
- Payment of subscription and redemption proceeds must be made within two banking business days after the determination of the applicable subscription/redemption price.

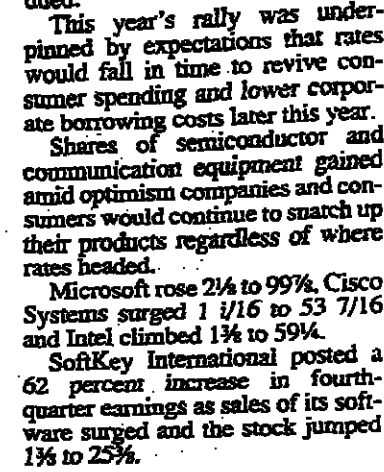
These decisions shall come into effect one month after publication of the present notice. During this period, unitholders may request reimbursement of their respective holdings free of charge.

A revised Sales Prospectus dated March 1996 will be issued to reflect these changes.

Citilandmark S.A.



## BONDS: A Showdown in the Markets



Levinson

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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**Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
National prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

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Continued on Page 15

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## February 21, 1996

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourli at (33-1) 41 43 92 12

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The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the List") is the data supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Microcap SA (Tel Pace 33-40-28-00-00), collected and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Microcap to HTF. Microcap and HTF do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data or the performance of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data or Fund Groups in any event. The List and Data shall not be deemed to be an offer by HTF or Microcap or an assurance of investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

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**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWS**

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## WORLD ROUNDUP



A happy Samantha Riley after learning she would not be banned from competition.

## Riley Is 'Elated'

**SWIMMING** Swimming champion Samantha Riley said Wednesday that she was "elated" to have been cleared to compete at the Atlanta Olympics despite failing a drug test.

FINA, swimming's international governing body, issued a statement in Lausanne, Switzerland, late Tuesday saying that Riley, 23, had been given a "strong warning" after testing positive to the drug dextropropoxyphene at the world short-course championships in Rio de Janeiro last December.

The banned substance was in a prescription headache tablet mistakenly given to the reigning world 100 and 200 meters breaststroke champion by her coach, Scott Volkner, the day before she raced in Rio.

FINA said it had decided not to ban the Australian — who set two world records and won three gold medals at the short-course championships — because "the prescribed agent had no potential to enhance her performance or give her an unfair advantage." Riley had faced a maximum ban of two years.

Volkner, however, was suspended "from all swimming activities for a period of two years starting from Dec. 1, 1995," FINA said. Volkner said he would appeal the decision. (AP)

## Devereux to Keep Busy

**RUGBY** The international rugby star John Devereux on Wednesday became the first player to sign a deal that would enable him to play league games in the summer and union games in the winter.

The Widnes utility back, who turns 30 in March, has agreed to a one-year contract with an option for further years with the union club Sale, starting next season. The move to summer of the rugby league season helped make the move possible. (Reuters)

## Voinea Upsets Costa

**TENNIS** In a first round that often turned the ATP rankings upside down, the Adrian Voinea of Romania upset Spain's Alberto Costa Wednesday to advance in the \$1 million European Community Championships in Antwerp, Belgium. (AP)

172-Run Partnership Bolsters Sri Lanka  
West Indies Falls Prey to India

**COLOMBO** — Sri Lanka began its cricket World Cup campaign late, but in style.

The veterans Aravinda de Silva and Asanka Gurusinha cracked 15 boundaries and eight sixes between them in a 172-run third wicket partnership to grab a six-wicket victory over Zimbabwe in a Group A match on Wednesday.

Faced with a competitive target of 229 runs for a victory, de Silva (91), the vice captain, and Gurusinha (87) made light of the losses of the opener Romesh Kaluwitharana (without scoring) in the first over and Sanath Jayasuriya (6) in the fifth over. Sri Lanka made 229 in 37 overs for the loss of four wickets.

Gurusinha, the left-hander, was run out with the Sri Lankan score at 195. He hit five boundaries and six sixes in his 102-ball knock. Seemingly tired at the end, he almost ambled to the stumps after de Silva called him to be run out easily.

De Silva left 14 runs later, falling to Heath Streak. His 91 came off 86 balls, highlighted by two sixes and 10 boundaries. The victory was formally secured by the captain, Arjuna Ranatunga (13 not out), and Hashan Tillekarama (7 not out) under a steady drizzle.

The partnership between de Silva and Gurusinha was a World Cup record for Sri Lanka, eclipsing the 88-run partnership between Gurusinha and Roy Dias achieved in 1983.

A terrorist bombing on Jan. 31 here that killed 84 people prompted Australia and West Indies to refuse to play in Colombo. They forfeited their matches,

handing four points to Sri Lanka. On Wednesday, the stadium and its neighborhood were wrapped under tight security.

Meanwhile, in Gwalior, India, Sachin Tendulkar hit a scintillating 70 that helped India beat West Indies by five wickets in another group A match.

Chasing the West Indies score of 173, India scored 174 for five in 39.4 overs.

## WORLD CUP CRICKET

"We bowled well, fielded well and batted well," said Mohammad Azharuddin, the Indian captain, after the victory. West Indies' skipper, Richie Richardson, said his team should have scored at least 200 runs on a slow wicket.

The game, played under floodlights, had its share of drama. The West Indies star batsman, Brian Lara, was given out in a controversial manner and Tendulkar was dropped three times. Shivnarine Chanderpaul failed to hold onto a catch when Tendulkar's score was 12. He was again dropped by the wicketkeeper, Courtney Browne, when he was on 22. Courtney Walsh then dropped him at 32.

India started its reply disastrously, with the opener Ajay Jadeja and the one-day batsman Navjot Singh Sidhu getting clean bowled by the burly fast bowler, Curtly Ambrose, in quick succession. India was 15 for the loss of two wickets



West Indies' Richie Richardson, right, eyeing the ball, which was caught by Nayan Mongia, India's wicketkeeper.

after the first four overs. But India's skipper, Mohammad Azharuddin, teamed up with Tendulkar and the two took the score to 92 without further loss at the end of 20 overs. Tendulkar reached his half century off 67 deliveries. There were six boundaries to his credit. But soon India suffered a blow when Azharuddin was out after scoring 32 runs.

India's 100 came off 22.2 overs after Vinod Kambli joined Tendulkar. Tendulkar, eager to expedite the run rate, got

run out after scoring 70 runs and scored off 91 deliveries, including eight hits to the fence. He was named man of the match.

A controversial caught-behind decision against Lara, West Indies' top batsman, and some superb fielding by the Indians restricted the Caribbeans to 173 all out in the allotted 50 overs. Lara, the game's top individual scorer, looked bewildered when umpire Kishor Hayat of Pakistan judged him out. Lara stood at the crease for a while before walking back to

the pavilion. West Indies never recovered from the shock.

Lara came at the fall of Sherwin Campbell's wicket with the West Indies total at 16 for one. Lara tried to play a delivery from the medium-fast bowler, Javagal Srinath, but seemed to have missed it. The wicketkeeper, Nayan Mongia, held onto the ball and appealed for out. Hayat hesitated for few seconds and then lifted his finger, though it appeared from the television replay that the ball had not hit Lara's bat or gloves.

## A Triumphant Finish for Girardelli

**SIERRA NEVADA, Spain** — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg won the combined gold medal Wednesday in the World Alpine Skiing Championships, his third world title in the event and 13th medal in world and Olympic competition.

Girardelli, 32, who has won a medal in the last six world championships, had a combined time of 3 minutes, 31.95 seconds for the downhill Wednesday and the slalom runs on Tuesday. Lasse Kjus of Norway, the defending Olympic and world champion, was second in 3:32.20 and Günther Mader of Austria followed in 3:32.93.

Girardelli was fourth in the downhill at 1:52.96 after finishing second in the slalom portion. 2.42 seconds behind Mario Reiter, the Austrian slalom specialist, Reiter was 12th Wednesday in 1:56.42 to finish fourth at 3:32.99.

"I didn't expect to win because the

difference between Reiter and me was too big," Girardelli said. "I expected a silver, but not a gold. But Kjus and the other downhillers had fast runs and pushed Reiter back."

Girardelli also will compete in the giant slalom and slalom.

"I have a chance to do well, but not to win a medal," said Girardelli, whose recent World Cup victories have come almost exclusively in the combined.

"I think it's a little too early to say I'm back. I'm better than before, but I'm not back. I've had some problems the last two or three years in the technical disciplines and the last two years in the downhill."

Reiter, 25, has one World Cup slalom victory this season, but has not raced a World Cup downhill this season. However, the relatively flat and easy downhill at Sierra Nevada prompted many more slalom specialists than usual to take a shot at the combined title.

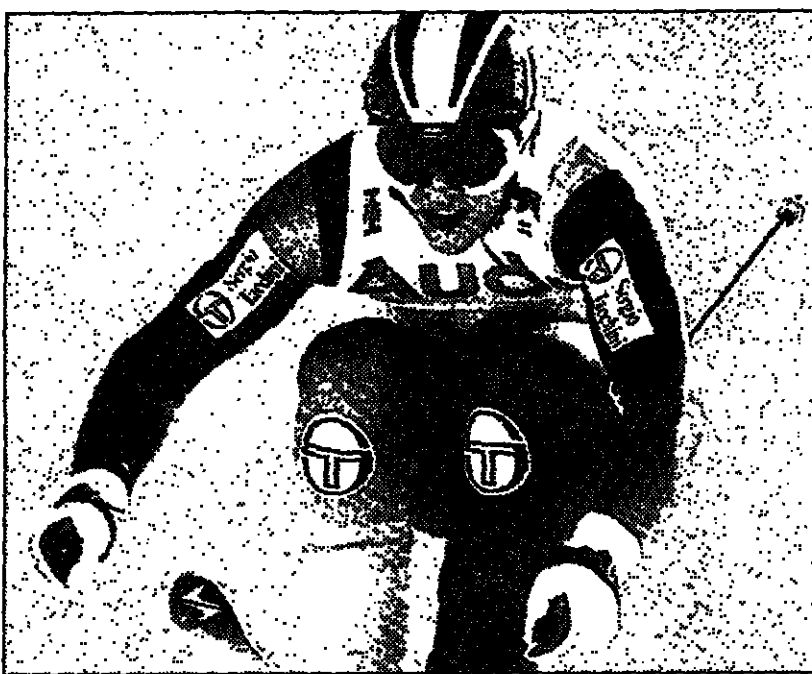
Girardelli has won one of this sea-

son's two World Cup combined events, the Austrian-born skier's 46th career victory to place third on the all-time list behind Alberto Tomba of Italy and the former Swedish star Ingemar Stenmark.

The gold medal was Girardelli's fourth in the world championships. His other gold came in slalom in 1991. He finished second in the giant slalom and super-G in the 1992 Olympics.

Kjus, ninth after the two slalom runs, won the downhill in 1:51.82, but came up short in his bid to defend the title. He has won three World Cup downhills this season. Mader was second in the downhill in 1:52.38.

The combined downhill was originally set for Monday but was delayed two days by driving winds and snow. Tuesday's combined slalom was run at night. After six of 10 events, Norway leads with four medals and one gold. The United States and Austria have each won three medals and one gold.



Marc Girardelli speeding toward a third world title in the combined event.

## Capriati Wins Match, Taking Giant Step in Her Return to Tennis

By Christopher Clarey  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**ESSEN, Germany** — Jennifer Capriati was a long way from home and a long way from her sunlit beginnings as a professional tennis player.

What commenced in Boca Raton, Florida, at age 13 with a carefree romp to celebrity, resumed Wednesday at age 19 before a small crowd in the gray, snowswept environs of the industrial Ruhr Valley.

Capriati had not played a professional

match since November 1994, when she lost in the first round in Philadelphia to Anke Huber. Capriati had not won a professional match since August 1993 when she beat Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in the semifinals of the Canadian Open.

The 6-1, 6-2 victory Wednesday over Kristie Boogert in the first round of the Faber Grand Prix unquestionably mattered a great deal more.

"It means the world to me," Capriati said afterward.

This is the healing season for women's tennis, a sport with far too many

warped childhoods and pushy parents in its past and present. First to return after a long absence was Monica Seles. Wednesday, it was Capriati's turn to re-enter the arena. She did so with Seles's encouragement and with Seles's recent success there to reassure her.

Nonetheless, Capriati made it clear she had her own reasons for resuming life as a public figure: a task considerably more daunting for some in this day and age than returning a first serve.

"It wasn't my sole motivation for coming back," Capriati said of Seles's victory in the Australian Open last month. "I guess it was just a great time for both of us to do it. We're both in the same boat a little bit."

They are, and they are not. It took an outsider bearing a knife to knock Seles out of the sport that she was dominating. Capriati, in a sense, imploded, whipped off balance by the weight of expectations and a craving for some form of teenage normalcy.

When she arrived on tour in 1990,

despite the six-figure endorsement deals that her agents already had negotiated, she was bubbling over with unaffected enthusiasm for a game that had brought her nothing but positive reinforcement.

The late Arthur Ashe, never prone to hyperbole, said he had only seen three players whom he felt were certain superstars at such an early age: John McEnroe, Steffi Graf and Capriati. But by the time Capriati went out meekly in the first round of the 1993 U.S. Open to Leila Meskhi, the bubbles had gone flat, replaced by shrugs, tears, awkwardness and casual errors from the baseline.

Capriati, claiming injury, dropped off the tour and headed back to high school. What followed was a charge (since dropped) of shoplifting a \$15 ring and, more seriously, an arrest for marijuana possession in May 1994. The mug shot of Capriati that soon circulated throughout the global village turned her into the poster child for a sport gone astray.

Conscience finally would be examined. Age restrictions finally would

be implemented but not before a final pair of 14-year-olds, Martina Hingis and Venus Williams, turned professional.

It is impossible to say how much of her past went flashing through Capriati's mind as she took the court Wednesday in Essen today. She is not yet prepared to re-expose her psyche to public scrutiny ("Let's have questions on the match only," said a WTA spokesman before the news conference), and frankly, who can blame her? But what is clear is that this is a serious comeback attempt. She looks considerably trimmer than when she played her only other match in the last two-and-a-half years in Philadelphia.

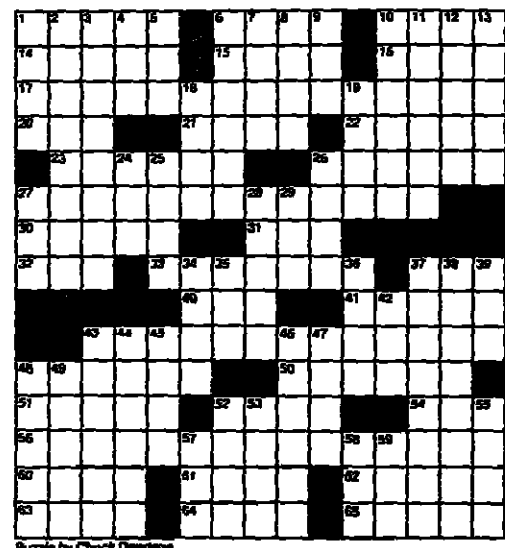
And the fact that she stayed in wintry Europe after withdrawing from the Open Gaz de France last week at the final hour with a strained leg muscle shows a certain degree of determination.

"I felt I had been ready," Capriati said. "I've been very happy with the way I've been playing, otherwise I wouldn't be here."

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 Conventions  
6 Take, as testimony  
10 Doctrines  
14 Phrase of clarification  
15 "Memories" (Billy Crystal film)  
16 Set of races  
17 Astronomical  
18 Willy Ley book  
20 Museum pieces

21 Drive insert  
22 Finch  
23 Sprite, to  
24 Spenser  
25 Item removed at the pump  
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28 Terminate  
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30 Painter Gerard Borch  
31 Some motorists  
32 Janis Joplin org.  
33 "Ullalume" pennant  
34 Vermont  
35 Senator Patrick  
36 Home-front plot of W.W. II  
37 Some microwaves  
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44 Malta moolah  
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46 MacDowell  
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49 Shocked reactions  
50 Good name for a cook?  
51 Eggs employee  
52 Lizards old-style  
53 Rampaging  
54 Ring official  
55 Brat  
56 Spotted gathering  
57 Birthplace of Mohammed  
58 Precipitous  
59 Touch up  
60 Give and take  
61 Bradley and O'Neill  
62 Film amount  
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64 Shuck  
65 Less demonstrative  
66 Exultant cry  
67 — out (withdraws)  
68 Overly  
69 Molten waste  
70 1978  
71 Springfield song  
72 Pre-shearing bath  
73 Author Rand  
74 Suffix with eat or boot  
75 Irish statesman  
76 Eamon De  
77 "Well, —" (truly phrase)  
78 Durango abode  
79 Tenuous affair, slangily  
80 Baseball's  
81 Luinsle  
82 Administrator  
83 1842 story "The Mystery of —"  
84 "Well, —" (truly phrase)  
85 Stepped down  
86 "Yes, indeed," in Madrid  
87 E.A. hookups  
88 Jokester  
89 — nutshell



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## Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 21

JADED TROT VCRS  
ARRAU OAHU FROE  
VFORMATION OONA  
ASP PLAN NARVAL  
VIAL MERV  
SCONES TALKINTO  
TAPES COWBOOP  
ERECT HON STOMA  
PERK TATA TONER  
SWABBERS FOREST  
LILY COPY  
PAGODA YORO GOD  
ALOU VASINVIOLA  
UFOS IVAN EDGER  
LAKE VERO ROOST

## Racer Villeneuve Loves Life 'on the Edge'

By Brad Spurgeon  
International Herald Tribune

**ESTORIL, Portugal** — "My goal is not to be a race-car driver," said Jacques Villeneuve, last year's winner of the world's most prestigious single-car race, the Indianapolis 500. "The reason I'm racing is because I enjoy being in the car and being on the edge."

Even before the 1995 IndyCar season ended, before Villeneuve was crowned its youngest champion at 24, he was negotiating his next series to conquer, Formula One. Villeneuve had no desire to stick around the Indy circuits to bathe in glory. He wanted to experience driving his new machine, the Williams-Renault. Villeneuve is in his final week of testing the car here before the opening race of the 1996 season on March 10 in Melbourne, Australia.

In a recent interview, Villeneuve reflected, in perfect English, (French is his first language, and he also speaks Italian) on his obsession with the sensations that racing is all about.

"It's not the speed," he said. "You can be in an airplane and you don't feel anything. It's the rush you get from being on the edge. And that means,

knowing that you control that edge. You know you're on a razor blade and that if you make a mistake, you're going to pay for it."

As a teenager, Villeneuve came close to Olympic-level competition as a slalom skier while attending private school in Switzerland. So, he turns naturally to a comparison of car racing and skiing.

"Skiing is pushing yourself to the limit physically," he said, "and it's demanding mentally at the same time. You have to adjust to what's going on. You have to see turns, to feel it all."

Villeneuve grew up, of course, hanging around race tracks with his father, Gilles, the legendary Ferrari driver. Gilles was one of the most physically-fit racers of his day, before his life ended tragically in an accident during time trials for the Belgian Grand Prix in 1982, when Jacques was 11.

The son shares his father's passion for keeping in shape, but Villeneuve said that, in racing, conditioning the mind was as important as conditioning the body. He said he attempted to hone his mind by, among other things, programming computers.

"Anything will do," he said. "It could be puzzles, programming, any-

thing that makes your mind work. On the track you need your mind to be working perfectly, not reacting to the stress, and understanding what's going on — but at the same time, not thinking about stuff you're doing inside the car, so that it becomes natural."

He added: "I think in any sport it's the head that controls everything. If you're screwed up in your head, your body's not going to work."

The experiences of other drivers have shown that it may be easier to migrate from Formula One to IndyCar, rather than the other way around. Nigel Mansell went from being the reigning Formula One champion to IndyCar in 1993, and then won that championship too. In the same year, Michael Andretti, son of another illustrious father, came to Formula One after having been an IndyCar champion, and fared badly in Formula One, in a McLaren.

"He came into Europe feeling American, and I went to America feeling European," said Villeneuve, referring to the younger Andretti.

Despite his lengthy analyses of what makes a good driver, Villeneuve said he still had a handle on his first priority. "Of course, beating the other guy is very important."



We're up to something good.



## SPORTS

Stockton Becomes  
NBA Steals Leader

## Johnson Injured in Lakers' Game

**The Associated Press**  
While John Stockton was busy becoming the National Basketball Association's career steals leader, his teammates made sure the outcome of his big game was never in doubt.

The contest had long since been decided when the Utah

## NBA ROUNDUP

guard snatched the ball from Boston's Eric Williams with 8:21 to play Tuesday night for steal No. 2,311, one more than Maurice Cheeks's previous mark.

"Basically, I took a swipe at it and knocked it loose," Stockton said. "I didn't want to lose it at that point; I just took a chance and got it."

Stockton's history-making play came after Rick Fox passed to Williams, who drove the baseline. Utah's eight-time All-Star slapped the ball loose, then passed to Chris Morris for a 3-pointer that put Utah up, 100-72.

The Jazz led by as many as 32 points before settling for a 112-98 victory.

Karl Malone scored 24 points for the Jazz, who won their ninth straight over the Celtics. Greg Foster had 16 points, Antoine Carr 15 and David Benoit 14 for Utah.

Dana Barros led Boston with 16 points, while Greg Minor scored 15 and Fox 14.

Stockton, in his 12th year, entered the game with 2,309 steals, one shy of the record Cheeks built in 15 seasons. Averaging 1.68 steals per game this season, he tied the record with 5-08 left in the second quarter when he tipped a pass out away from Eric Montross and into the hands of Utah's Antoine Carr.

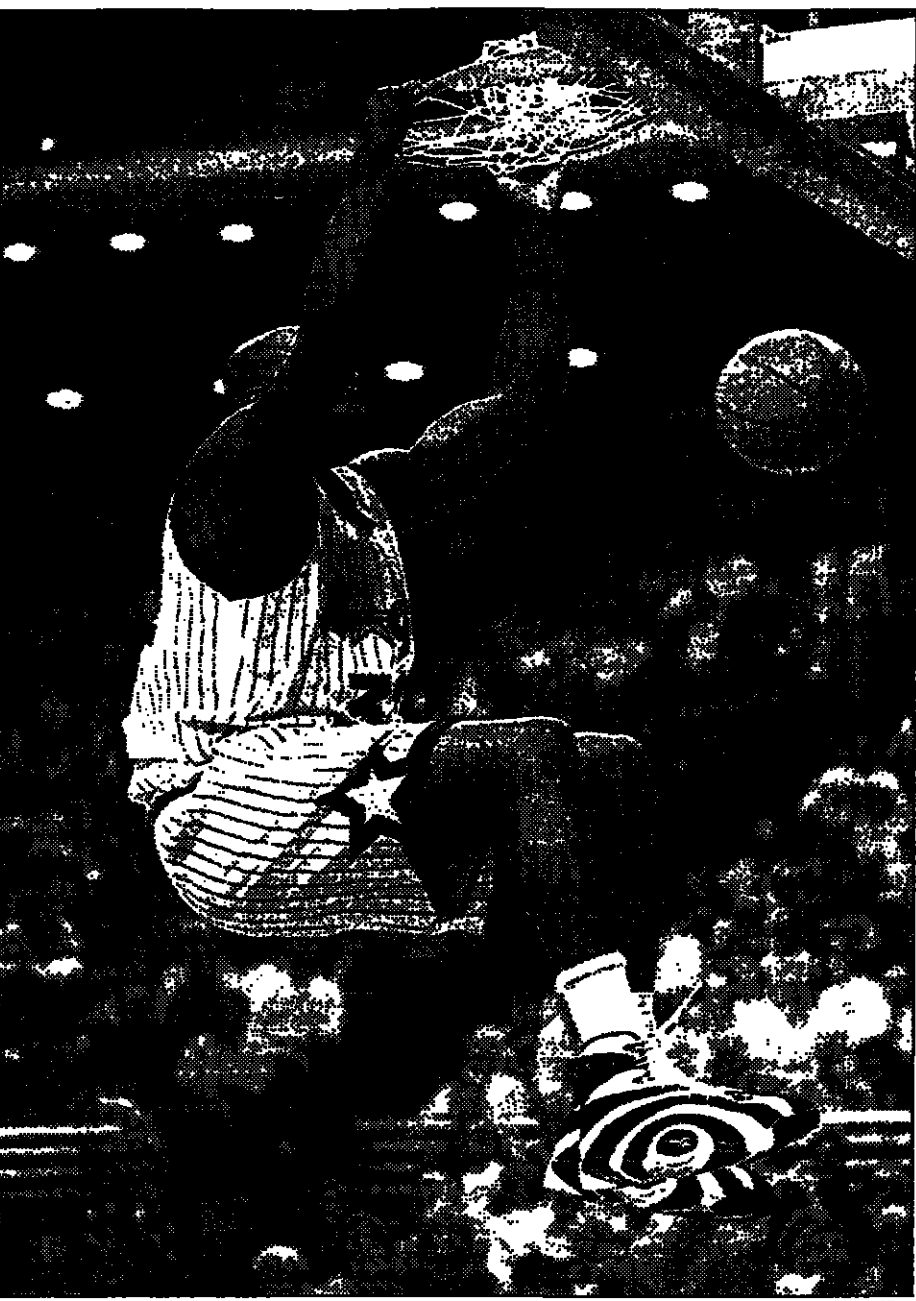
Stockton's 3-pointer with 5:08 left in the second quarter gave him a franchise record 531, one more than Darrell Griffith.

**Magic 123, Pacers 104** The Magic set an NBA record for home victories at the start of a season, improving to 28-0 at Orlando Arena with a rout of Philadelphia. Orlando, which got 24 points and 13 rebounds from Shaquille O'Neal, broke a 49-year-old standard set by the 1946-47 Washington Capitols team coached by Red Auerbach. The Atlantic Division leaders have won 35 straight regular-season games on their home court, three shy of the league record held by the Boston Celtics.

**Bulls 102, Cavaliers 78** One game after Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen had almost all of the Bulls' points, the two sat back and let Ron Harper score a season-high 22. Dennis Rodman added 15 rebounds for the Bulls. Terrell Brandon scored 21 points for the Cavaliers, whose eight-game winning streak was stopped.

**Bucks 82, Knicks 67** Glenn Robinson scored 27 points and Vin Baker had 23 as Milwaukee won its fourth straight at Madison Square Garden. The Bucks bounced back after losing their previous two games by 23 and 30 points. Robinson and Baker each had 11 rebounds, and Robinson was 12-for-12 from the free-throw line. The Bucks were 21-of-23 on foul shots and won despite making no field goals in the final three minutes.

**Lakers 121, Clippers 104** The Lakers continued their winning ways without Magic Johnson, who strained his right calf in the opening minutes of a victory over the Los Angeles Clippers. Vin



The Magic's Shaquille O'Neal showed classic slam-dunk form against the 76ers.

Divac scored 14 of his season-high 29 points and Cedric Ceballos had 15 of his 21 in a decisive third quarter as the Lakers won their sixth straight and their 10th in the last 11 games. Johnson played just 1:03 before coming out for good with 8:23 left

in the first period. He immediately headed to the dressing room and left the Forum before the game was over.

**Spurs 108, Trail Blazers 105** David Robinson had 39 points, nine rebounds and eight blocks as the San Antonio began its longest road trip of the season

## UMass, Still Perfect, Wins by 5

**The Associated Press**  
Expectations are so high for Marcus Camby and top-ranked Massachusetts that he can have 25 points, 13 rebounds and five blocks and still be criticized by his coach.

"Marcus wasn't going to the basket and being aggressive," Coach John Calipari said after his team escaped with a 74-69 victory Tuesday night over Rhode Island. "Marcus didn't play particularly well and he gets 25 and 13. I guess that says how good a player he really is."

UMass kept its record perfect with three aggressive plays in the last two minutes: a block by Camby, a tip-in by Tyrone Weeks and a last-second steal by Carmelo Travieso. Travieso's steal came moments after he missed the front end of a 1-and-1. Rhode Island grabbed the rebound and called a time-out with 5.1 seconds left, trailing 72-69.

Their first inbound attempt was tipped out of bounds. Travieso, who scored 15 points, stole the next attempt and went in for a dunk that sealed the game for the Minutemen (26-0, 14-0 Atlantic 10).

Earlier plays by Camby

and Weeks were equally crucial. Camby's fifth block, with 1:51 left, protected a two-point UMass lead.

"If he isn't on the floor, Rhode Island wins," Calipari said.

**No. 2 Kentucky 84, Alabama 65** The Wildcats (23-1, 13-0) won their 22nd consecutive game and 38th Southeastern Conference title. They are three games away from becoming the first team to go unbeaten in the league.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

since Alabama in 1956. Tony Delk had 12 points for Kentucky, seven in a 26-6 run in the last 11 minutes of the first half. Anton Reese scored all 19 of his points in the second half for the visiting Crimson Tide (14-9, 7-6).

**No. 7 Purdue 74, Illinois 71** Roy Hairston scored 23 points and the Boilermakers (22-4, 12-2 Big Ten) made five of six free throws in the final 32 seconds for the road victory that gave them a 2½-game lead in pursuit of their third straight conference title. Matt Heldman had 20 points for the Illini (16-9, 5-8).

**No. 9 Texas Tech 75, SMU 54** Jason Sasser scored 24 points as the Red Raiders (23-

1, 12-0) won their 29th consecutive home game and clinched a share of the Southwestern Conference championship. Texas Tech, playing its first game ever as a Top Ten team, took control with an 8-0 run in the second half. Jay Poerner had 19 points for the Mustangs (6-17, 2-9).

**Seton Hall 80, No. 15 Syracuse 70** Adrian Griffin and Levell Sanders each scored 17 points as the Pirates (11-13, 6-10 Big East) ended a six-game losing streak. The visiting Orangemen (19-7, 9-6), who had won five straight, had a chance to win, but John Wallace's baseline turnaround at the rim. Jason Cipolla had a career-high 24 points for Syracuse. Wallace, who didn't score in the game's final 13:14, had 13 points and 10 rebounds.

**No. 10 Memphis 91, Southern Mississippi 66** Mingo Johnson scored all but two of his 17 points on 3-pointers as the Tigers (18-5, 9-2 Conference USA) won their 31st consecutive home game. Memphis went on a 13-0 run early in the second half for a 55-33 lead and led by at least 19 the rest of the way. Kelly McCarty had 12 points and 11 rebounds for the Golden Eagles (10-13, 4-7).

## Flames Ignite on Roberts' Hat Trick

**The Associated Press**  
Gary Roberts scored three times and a power-play goal by German Titov early in the third period sent the Calgary Flames to a 5-3 victory over the San Jose Sharks.

The victory Tuesday night was only the second in the last six games for the Flames. The other scorer for Calgary, which clicked for four goals in the third period, was Sheldon Kennedy.

Roberts, who didn't rejoin the Flames until Jan. 10 after a knee injury, now has 13 goals, 12 on home ice.

Rookie Alexei Yegorov scored all three of the

in the first period. Ottawa scored four times on five shots in a 2:38 span in the first period, breaking the team's mark of 9:01 for the fastest four goals, set in 1994. The three goals in a 2:08 stretch broke the previous mark of 3:06, set in 1993.

The Senators established a record for most goals in a period, and for scoring five goals in the least amount of time, when Yashin scored at 18:01.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	28	14	.667	0
New York	21	19	.524	6
Washington	22	28	.439	14
Atlanta	23	29	.442	15
New Jersey	22	29	.433	15
Boston	19	33	.365	19
Philadelphia	10	42	.238	27

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	28	19	.594	0
Indiana	22	25	.468	6
Cleveland	22	25	.468	6
Atlanta	23	29	.442	15
Detroit	24	23	.511	10
Charlotte	25	22	.526	7
Milwaukee	29	20	.590	2
Toronto	14	26	.346	22

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	35	16	.686	0
San Antonio	24	16	.600	1
Houston	24	19	.558	2
Denver	21	20	.512	4
Dallas	16	24	.400	10
Albuquerque	14	26	.346	12
Vancouver	11	40	.216	24

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	29	12	.705	0
L.A. Lakers	21	19	.524	7
Sacramento	24	24	.500	12

## TODAY'S RESULTS

## NBA

## MILWAUKEE

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